The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1586.—Vol. XXXVI. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.
COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED JULY 18, 1865.
That no MEMBER of the Mining Exchange shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to advertise shares at fixed prices under pain of suspension.
Mining Exchange, London, October 20, 1865. W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 23 years.)

Prospectuses of the HOLLYBUSH COLLIERY AND COKE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED) can be had on application to Mr. CROFTS. The coals from the South Wales field are deliverable in London (to subscribers) at or under 15s. a ton, pure quality, and will yield to shareholders very handsome profits. In 3000 shares, of which 2000 only are for sale, of £5 each. Deposit on application, 10s.; on allotment, 20s. per share. This company commences a revolution in the prices of coals, to London consumers in particular.

Prospectus of the IMPERIAL SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES (South Wales) will be ready for distribution in about fourteen days. A considerable proportion of the shares are already engaged. Slates and slabs of all kinds advanced in price on the 1st inst. 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton. *** Mr. CROFTS' mining business conducted as usual.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at nett prices:—20 Bedford United, 27s. 6d.; 5 Buller, £30; 20 Crebor, 25s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton, £8¾; 60 Caldbeck Fells, 28s. 6d.; 50 Calstock Consols, 2s. 6d.; 20 East Caradon, £8; 20 Drake Walls, 20s.; 10 East Russell, £2¾; 25 East Jane, 12s. 6d.; 10 East Carn Brea, £5½; 20 East Rosewarne, 36s.; 50 East Bertha, 7s. 6d.; 20 Frank Mills, £6; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 23s.; 20 Great North Downs, £2¼; 20 Great South Chiverton, 7s. 6d.; 40 Great Busy, £3½; 50 Great North Laxey, 25s.; 5 Great Laxey, £21; 20 Hallenbeagle, 35s.; 50 Lady Bertha, 11s.; 5 Great Vor, £32; 25 New Birch Tor, £2; 20 Marke Valley, £4¼; 10 Minera Union, £5; 25 North Treskerby, £3½; 20 North Downs, 2s. 6d.; 25 New Wheal Lovell, 15s.; 50 Prince of Wales, 6s. 6d.; 20 South Darren, 46s.; 20 Rosewarne United, 22s. 6d.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 21s.; 20 Rosewarne Consols, 21s.; 10 South Crofty: 20 South Lovell; 25 South Condurrow, 40s.; 20 Tolvadden, 8s. 6d.; 10 Trencrom, £3½; 100 Worthing, 18s. 6d.; 5 West Basset, 35s.; 10 Wheal Uny, £2¼.

P.S.—An offer requested for 50 South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 20 Ludcott, 20 Slithney Carnmeal, and 20 Wendron Consols.

MR. LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per cent., or to review the state of the market for the preceding thirty days. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly.

MR. LELEAN respectfully refers his correspondents to his letter in this day's Journal, page 20.—11, Royal Exchange, E.C., Jan. 12, 1866.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS in MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest dealing prices:

	Latest prices.		Latest prices.
Chiverton Moor	6⅝ – 6⅞	Frontino and Bolivia	£ 1 1⅛
Chiverton	8¾ – 9	Marke Valley	4⅛ – 4¼
Clifford Amalgamated	19 – 19¼	North Treskerby	3¼ – 3⅜
East Caradon	7⅞–7⅝ x d	South Condurrow	1⅞ – 2
East Wheal Lovell	11¼ – 12	West Chiverton	78 – 80

SELLER of Okel Tor shares. BUYER of Frontino.

GEORGE RICE'S recent recommendations of several mines for a great rise in price have been fully confirmed; there are a few others still overlooked, which he can confidently recommend for a great and immediate rise.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Jan. 12, 1866. Bankers: Bank of London.

THOMAS HAMILTON, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

WILLIAM WARD,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN GREEN, MINING OFFICES,
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED SIX YEARS.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT, as BUYER or SELLER, in the FOLLOWING MINE SHARES:—

Bronfloyd.	Gawton United.	North Treskerby.
Bedford United.	East Lovell.	North Shepherds.
Clifford Amalgamated.	East Gunnislake.	North Roskear.
Chiverton Moor.	East Carn Brea.	Old Gunnislake.
Chiverton.	Frank Mills.	Penhale and Lomax.
Caldbeck Fells.	Great Laxey.	Providence.
Devon and Cornwall.	Great North Downs.	St. Day United.
Devon Consols.	Great Wheal Busy.	Tolvadden.
Ding Dong.	Great Wheal Vor.	West Chiverton.
East Russell.	Hingston.	West Caradon.
East Rosewarne.	Kelly Bray.	Wheal Seton.
East Basset.	Lady Bertha.	West Maria.
Frontino and Bolivia.	Marke Valley.	Wheal Emma.

T. ROSEWARNE can recommend several mines safe for a great rise during the next three months. Money advanced on mining shares.
Jan. 12, 1866. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

100 Frontino, £1⅛.	1 Foreign Lands & Mineral Rights.	25 Tolcarne, 10s.
50 Crebor, 21s. 3d.		20 Chiv. Moor, £6 18s. 9d.
50 Bottle Hill, 2s.	40 South Grenville, 5s. 9d.	4 St. Ives, £8.
5 Marke Valley, £4 4s.	5 Stray Park, £9¼.	25 West Maria, 41s.
25 North Basset, 13s. 9d.	75 Kelly Bray, 3s. 9d.	25 East Rosewarne, 35s 6d
30 Carn Camborne, 38s 6d.	15 No. Treskerby, £3⅜.	40 Harriett, 2s. 6d.
5 Ding Dong, £19 1¼.	5 Great Fortune, £3⅛.	30 North Dolcoath, 7s. 9d.
5 Clifford, £20¼.	25 North Crofty, 20s.	5 East Basset, £20¼.
10 Great Busy, £8⅝.	3 Grambler, 40s.	25 Camborne Vean, 12s.
5 Margaret, £4⅛.	1 Cargoll, £29¾.	75 Caldbeck Fells, 20s.
55 Tolvadden, 8s. 3d.	2 Wheal Buller, £31.	5 West Caradon, £93¾.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £8⅛.	5 Mary Ann, £5¼.	5 North Roskear, £13¾.
100 North Minera, 2s. 3d.	10 Chiverton, £9.	10 E. Carn Brea. £5¼.
75 Chontales, 21s 3d prem.	100 North Downs, 1s. 3d.	20 Gonamena, 35s.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of—

Great Wheal Vor.	North Dolcoath.	Wheal Crebor.
Pendeen.	East Wheal Russell.	Wheal Buller.
Stray Park.	Copper Hill.	West Caradon.
		Condurrow.

MR. ROBERT BEETON, 27, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C., DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES. Business transacted with promptitude, and with strict regard to clients' interests.
January 12, 1866.

MR. ROBERT BEETON, 27, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C., strongly recommends his friends to buy New Treburget shares, 14s. paid, without delay. The very high opinion he entertains of this first-class property is fully justified by facts, with which he will be happy to make his friends acquainted.—January 12, 1866.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—20 Rosewarne Consols, 20s.; 20 Gonamena, 29s.; 10 No. Roskear, £13½; 100 Caldbeck Falls, 27s.; 10 East Carn Brea, £5½; 40 West Basset, 25s.; 50 East Rosewarne, 37s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton Moor, £6⅞; 50 Chontales, 22s. 6d. prem.; 150 Frontino and Bolivia, 20s.; 10 Chiverton, £9½; 3 West Chiverton, £80; 40 North Crofty, 20s.; 10 North Grambler; 20 South Condurrow, £2 1s. 3d.; 30 North Treskerby; 150 New Treburget, 15s.; 70 East Chiverton, 21s.; 20 North Dolcoath, 6s. 6d.; 50 Wheal Harriett, 6s. 9d.; 50 Camborne Vean, 14s.; 10 Slithney Carnmeal; 2 Minera, £270; 60 East Laxey, £28s. 6d; 100 Lady Bertha; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 10s. 6d.; 50 Don Pedro; 70 South Grenville, 5s.; 50 Gawton; 250 Vale of Towy, 6d.; 10 Marke Valley; 50 Crebor; 100 Great Caradon; 1 Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights; 100 Worthing, 17s. 6d.; 10 South Crofty.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES for 1865.—PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" Synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., price 6d. each copy (post free), of yesterday (Friday, Dec. 12, No. 353, Vol. VII.), and next and following Friday's (Nos. 354 and 355) will contain his usual "Annual Review" on all the principal Cornish and Devon Copper, Tin, and Lead Mines, both Dividend Progressive, giving the sales of ores, costs, profits or losses, dividends or calls made, &c., for the year 1865. Remarks on the past, present, and future working operations, with advice as to purchases and sales of shares, &c.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ANNUAL MINING REVIEW for 1865.—In PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY CIRCULAR" of yesterday "A Review" on the following mines appears:—

Devon Great Consols.	West Wheal Basset.	North Wheal Basset.
Hingston Down.	West Sharp Tor.	Lady Bertha.
East Carn Brea.	South Carn Brea.	East Lady Bertha.

Which will be sent on application.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways.	Banks.	English Funds.
Financial.	Foreign Funds.	Discount.
Steamship.	Loan.	Docks.
Ironworks.	Gas.	Water Works
Insurance.	Telegraph.	Hotel.
Marine Insurance.	Land.	Irrigation.
Foreign Mines.	Cornish Mines.	Devon Mines.

And other public companies.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or fortnightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest posible market prices of the day.

Twenty-one years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Nineteen in London.)
Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice may be done through him.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINE SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Prospectuses, with interesting particulars relating to the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company's property, sent free by post upon application, the shares in which are deserving the attention of anyone having capital to invest, as there is every probability of their going to a very high premium. EDWARD COOKE deals in those shares, and of Frontino and Bolivia, either as BUYER or SELLER, at market prices; also in Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase shares, the price of which is from £500 to £600 per 100th part or share.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Prospectuses of the Hollybush Colliery and Coke Company sent free on application.
Jan. 12, 1866. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. HENRY BULLEN, SHAREDEALER, No. 2, PARK VILLAS, FRAMPTON PARK ROAD, SOUTH HACKNEY, LONDON.

MR. A. G. McNEILL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,
(Member of the Mining Exchange).
Mr. HUME'S Circular for 10th January now ready. Price 6d., or 5s. per annum. All interested in mines should procure this Circular.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED at close nett prices in BANKS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and ALL OTHER STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Advice given as to the best paying investments. Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: Alliance, Lothbury.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining shares. Parties buying or selling would do well to consult Mr. GREENE.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Frontino and Bolivia, Caldbeck Fells, Clifford Amalgamated, and North Treskerby.

Mr. GREENE recommends New Clifford for investment.

N.B.—The list of mining shares in which Mr. GREENE has special business, as buyer or seller, being too large for the limits of an advertisement, full particulars can be had on application at his office. Office hours, Ten till Four.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

SHARES WANTED in the FOLLOWING MINES.
State number and lowest price:—

St. Ives Consols.	Rosewarne United.	Margaret.
South Frances.	Tremayne.	Great Work.
		Copper Hill.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, London, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WARD, RICHARDS, AND CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that, their premises being required by the railway company, they have REMOVED from 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, to CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, where it is requested all communications may be addressed.
9, Broad-street-buildings, London, Jan. 12, 1866.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., and all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.
MINES—Business, cash or time.

North Treskerby.	Chontales.	Great Vor.
Chiverton.	South Darren.	South Callington.
Caldbeck Fells.	West Caradon.	Clifford Amalgamated.
Lady Bertha.	East Caradon.	New Treburget.
North Chiverton.	Foreign Lands & Mineral Rights.	Central Snailbeach.

Jan. 13, 1866. &c. &c.

NEW TREBURGET.—Reports on this property, by Capts. Henry James, James Hampton, Francis Puckey, John Dalley, and Thomas Jennings, can be obtained on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, Crown-court Old Broad-street, London, E.C., together with any other information which may be required.
Jan. 13, 1866.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., has BUSINESS, either as BUYER or SELLER, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES.
W. TREGELLAS is a BUYER of South Crofty shares.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers Bank of London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,
6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. F. G. LANE, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., takes this opportunity of thanking his friends and clients for the liberal support given him during the past, and to inform them that from 1st January, 1866, the business will be carried on as LANE AND GIBBS.

Mr. LANE'S connection of over 15 years with mining and the share markets enables him to give such advice and assistance to investors as he feels confident will be conducive to their interests. He, therefore, solicits a continuance of that support to the firm hitherto accorded to him.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., AND MINING EXCHANGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Caldbeck Fells, and Frontino, for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

FOR SALE:—1 share in Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase Company (Limited). An important decision has been come to respecting this company, that will soon cause the shares to be double the present price.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

FOREIGN LANDS AND MINERAL RIGHTS PURCHASE COMPANY (LIMITED).—MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, have ONE SHARE FOR SALE in this important company. They will receive applications for the same.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
26, THROGMORTON STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS.

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (Post free),
Should be CONSULTED by SHAREHOLDERS and the public before INVESTING. It is a "safe guide," containing reliable information and sound advice to capitalists.
HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER.
32, Poultry, London, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, JUN.,
18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-court to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MINING SHARES, at the closest market prices.
Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

INVESTMENTS FOR 1866.—MR. G. D. SANDY'S Selected List of Mines is now ready. Parties wishing for a copy of the same should apply at once.—48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., January 6, 1866.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHONTALES GOLD.—Mr. BATTERS, having satisfied himself of the *bona fides* of this important property, advises an immediate purchase of the shares, either as an investment or speculation, for a great advance in price. Full particulars given on application. Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, at close market prices.

THE HOLLYBUSH COLLIERY AND COKE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).—MR. JOHN BATTERS, No. 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., recommends an immediate application for the few remaining shares in this valuable property, "now making large profits, and with a guaranteed minimum dividend of 7½ per cent.," which will be strictly allotted according to priority of date. Prospectuses, with any other information required, will be forwarded free on application.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
OFFICES OF
THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAEFLL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE REINNIE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. JOHN ROBERT PIKE, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Telegraph messages receive prompt attention.
Established Twenty Years in Cornwall and London.

Now ready, third edition, revised and enlarged,
BRITAIN'S METAL MINES:
One shilling, or free by post for 13 stamps.

BARRETT AND CO., No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, are PREPARED to GIVE EVERY INFORMATION on BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, and have a large number of SHARES FOR SALE, which will pay from Fifteen to Thirty per cent. Their "Investment Review" can be had on application, and contains some of the safest and best securities in Mines, Railways, Eastern and Indian Stock, &c.

GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).— CAPT. JOHN KITTO (late of the Great Laxey Mines) has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY.

ORDERS to BUY or SELL RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER SECURITIES promptly attended to, by telegram or letter. Holders of temporarily unmarketable stock treated with.—BREWIS and LYNCH, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, and Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mr. Edward Brewis Member of the Mining Exchange.
Bankers: National Bank, London; National Provincial, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.
MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING RAILWAY, and OTHEE SHARES.
His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

SAMUEL HILL, METAL BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
22, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.; and
8, HOPE BUILDINGS, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO.,
FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, FINANCE, AND BANKING AGENCY.—The losses sustained by investors in the various miscellaneous companies for the year past are estimated to be from 20 to 30 millions sterling.

This fact inculcates most forcibly the necessity of capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments obtaining reliable information, such as this agency makes it a special business to render, founded upon many years' practical experience and data to which those only can have access who give undivided attention to the subject.

Purchases and sales effected in railway, bank, mining, and other securities at the usual brokers' charges.

The loan and finance department undertakes the agency of public companies, issue of deposits, &c., and negociates advances on stocks and shares having a market value.

The banking agency includes the retirement of acceptances and every description of English and foreign agency business connected with the money-market.
CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Original Correspondence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

SIR,—I hope I shall not be unduly trespassing on your valuable space, if I ask you to be good enough to permit the following queries to be inserted in the *Mining Journal* at as early a date as possible:—

I wish to request the assistance of your correspondents in ascertaining the precise locality of the undermentioned Schools, which appear in the lists of the Committee of Council as receiving the Annual Capitation Grant, but which I have not been able to trace out by any of the ordinary means of enquiry. At the period of the Revised Code battle, I had occasion to communicate with the managers of all the assisted schools. Nearly 400 letters were returned to me as not traceable by the Post Office authorities, although the names were taken from the Committee of Council lists: this ought not to be. Most of these I have since traced out. The following, which I am especially anxious to search out, are still *in nubibus*.

If the managers, or teachers, or others aware of the situation of any of these schools, would have the goodness to inform me, *as soon as possible*, of the name of the parish in which it is, and show what is the denominational character of the school, they would be doing service to the cause. I should, also, be glad to know whether the name is derived from a pre-existing hamlet or villa, or whether it is an arbitrary name, connected with private establishments or works:—

ANGLESEA.	Nant Peris	Hirwain (Aberdare?)
Dwyran	Roe Wen	Kilvey (Copper Works)
Gaerwen	Talysarn	Llwydcoed
Gwalchmai	CARDIGAN.	Maesteg Llangonoyd
Marian Glas	Llwyn-y-Groes	Llynvi Ironworks
Rhos-y-bol	New Quay (Llanllwchairn?)	Mumbles (Oystermouth)
BRECON.	Penllwyn	Pontypridd
Abergwessin	Ponterwydd	Bryndda Colliery
Castle Madoc	Tal-y-bont	Tonddu Ironworks
Cefn	DENBIGH.	Treherbert
CARMARTHEN.	Blaenan Llangernyn	Tydvilswell
Amman Ironworks	FLINT.	MERIONETH.
Bryn	Lixwm	Aberllefenny
Capel Cwm	Redbrook	Dyffryn
Cross Inn (Llandebie?)	Talacoe	Glyndiffydwy
Cwm Ivor	GLAMORGAN.	Penslyndendraeth
Dafen	Cwm Amman	Talsarnau
Llwynhandy	Carnllynfell	PEMBROKE.
Vellnfoel	Dinas Colliery (Llantrisaint?)	Tavernspite (Lampeter Velfry?)
White Mill	Dowlais	Trevine (Llanshian)
CARNARVON.	Duffryn	Wolfscastle
Bethesda (Llanllechid?)	Gellifaelog	Zion Walk
Dinorwin	Hafod (Copper Works)	

I would also ask for information, whether in the following parishes there were any schools, of any (and what) denomination, receiving Annual Capitation Grants in the year 1862? and, if not, whether there are any special reason, other than the *want of sufficient means* to provide certificated teachers, why the existing schools did not apply for the grant?

CAMBRIDGE.	Clifton, St. Philip & St. Jacob	OXFORD.
St. Andrew the Less	West and East Dean	Banbury, Neithrop
CHESHIRE.	KENT.	Oxford, St. Thomas
Stockport, Brinnington	Cheriton	HAMPSHIRE.
DERBY.	LANCASHIRE.	Farnborough
Derby, Warburgh	Leigh, Pennington	YORKSHIRE.
DURHAM.	Newton-in-Makerfield	Birstall, Heckmondine
Jarrow, Heworth	Prescot, Windle	Eccleafield, Bradfield
,, Westoe	Rochdale, Wardleworth	Halifax, Northowram
Durham	Whalley, Higher Booths	,, Ovenden
Darlington	LEICESTER.	,, Skircoat
Brancepeth, Crook	Leicester, All Saints	,, Southowram
Stranton, Seaton Carew	MONMOUTH.	,, Stainsfield
ESSEX.	Monmouth	,, Warley
Barking and Great Ilford	Mynyddy-slyn	Kirkburton, Wooldale
Colchester, St. Botolph	NORTHUMBERLAND.	Leeds, Armley
GLAMORGAN.	Newcastle, All Saints	Rochdale, Saddleworth
Marram	,, Byker	Sheffield, Brightside Bierlow
Michaelstone (Cwm Avon?)	,, Westgate	,, Nether Hallam
GLOUCESTER.	Tynemouth	Wath, Nether Hoyland
Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe		

1, *Haddo Villas, Blackheath.* C. A. STEVENS.

APPLICATION OF THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT TO MINING.

SIR,—Since the discovery of the Magnesium Light I have hoped for some progress in adapting the invention to mining purposes. I fear there is small hope of its affording continuous light for working cheaply enough to be available; but I have hoped to see its brilliancy and power made useful for surveying underground, where the light would only be wanted for a short time, and any expense, in reason, would be more than repaid by complete lighting up of walls and roofs of levels for minute examination of the stratification, &c. Recent notices of the light having been used in a theatre in the United States, and very cheaply produced by a recent improvement discovered in Italy—both of which were referred to in last week's Journal—make me hope something may be done in this direction. The inventor of a Surveyor's Lamp ought to make large profits by its sale, if his adaptation were found to answer. Until this desideratum is supplied, perhaps some of your practical correspondents can recommend the best existing lamp for this purpose, combining illuminating power with ease in use, and at a reasonable price. A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

London, Jan. 10.

FREEING COLLIERIES OF INFLAMMABLE GAS.

SIR —In last week's Journal there is a letter from Mr. John Griffith Williams, of Blaenavon, on his invention for removing carburetted hydrogen, or inflammable gas, from coal mines. If Mr. Williams has perfected an invention of this kind *he* deserves to be ranked with Davy and Stephenson as one of the greatest benefactors to the mining population; but how Mr. Williams can remove all the inflammable gas from a mine is to me a mystery. I must confess that I am totally unable, though far from unwilling, to see how Mr. Williams will accomplish his task. For the last six years I have been connected with the management and ventilation of one of the most gaseous mines in Yorkshire, and I have no doubt but at this very moment we have many thousand feet of inflammable gas in the old goafs, where all the coal has been got, and where the roof has fallen to such an height as to make it next to impossible for anyone to get to the top of it, and extending over an area of some thousands of square yards. How would Mr. Williams set about collecting this gas so as to remove it from the mine? There is an old saying, that you must catch your hare before you cook it, and I must say that before you can remove gas you must have it brought within certain limits, but how this is to be done I do not know. Has Mr. Griffith Williams found out some plan by which he can attract gas to a certain point, like a magnet attracting a needle? If so, then he might remove some little from the goaf next to the workings, but how would he collect the gass that was far back in the old goaf? and the connection between one part of the old goaf and the other completely cut off, as we often find when we have to cut a road through some old workings, that some parts of the roof is so soft, and fallen so close, that neither air nor gas will penetrate through it.

Mr. Griffith Williams certainly does not mean that he would have a number of men regularly at work cutting roads through the old goafs in different directions? Unless he does mean this, I cannot see how he can remove gas from places where there is no chance of getting to it. But supposing all gas removed from the old goafs, as the roofs and floors of many mines are continually making gas they would soon be full again, so that I do not see either the possibility or the utility of Mr. Williams's plan. But there is another difficulty which presents itself—sometimes there are sudden outbursts of gas, which completely fill the workings in a very short time. We have had three such at our pit; the first of these completely filled the workings in its way to the upcast shaft, and put out all the lights of the men who were working in its passage. It burst out from the floor, and came out with such force that it roared like steam from a boiler, the distance from the place where it came off to the upcast shaft, and the various turns it had to take, was near 1000 yards, and the area of the passage through which it travelled averaged upwards of 42 feet. It continued about an hour before it abated. Had we been working with naked lights all the skill and inventions in the world could not have saved us from destruction. Has Mr. Williams any better plan for removing gas than we have—turning a quantity of fresh air upon it, and driving it to the upcast shaft?

I am quite willing to learn anything that is either old or new, if it be good or useful, but at present I cannot see anything better for the proper ventilation and safety of a mine than the proper splitting or dividing the air into sections for each group of men, and then conducting it from them to the upcast shaft, and not letting it enter any other part of the mine. And if, in addition to good ventilation, you have the use of Stephenson's lamps, with strict discipline amongst the men, I think explosions might be numbered with the things of the past. According to the accounts which I have seen of the explosion at Merthyr, there were pipes and matches found upon the men: it ought to be a rule at every fiery mine for the men to leave both pipes and matches at the top, and if anyone was suspected of having brought anything of the kind into the mine, they should go into his place, examine his clothes, and if such were found upon him he should suffer imprisonment for it. Some may say we have these rules, but the men break them; to which I reply that I am afraid you do not keep up a strict watch upon them, but allow them to go by degrees from one violation of the rules to another, until some awful accident takes place, when it is found that a strict and continued watchfulness would have prevented it. I speak from experience.—*Barnsley, Jan.* 9. GEO. ADCROFT.

THE COAL QUESTION.

SIR,—Allusion was some time since made to a work upon the future of our coal industry by Mr. Jevons, of Owen's College, Manchester, and the difficulties which have been experienced of late in London in obtaining an adequate supply at anything like former rates has caused many to re-open the book, in order to study the question, and ascertain in what direction they should look for a remedy. Mr. Jevons very truly states that it is coal and iron that make England what she is, and her iron depends upon her coal. Other countries have as much iron ore as we have, and some have better ore; but no country (except America, which is yet undeveloped) has abundant coal and ironstone in the needed proximity. Except in our supply of coal and iron we have no natural suitabilities for the attainment of industrial greatness; nearly all the raw materials of our manufactures come to us from afar; we import much of our wool, most of our flax, all our cotton, and all our silk. Our railroads and our steamboats are made of iron, and are worked by coal. So are our great factories. So is now much of our war navy. Iron is one of our chief articles of export; all our machinery is made of iron; it is especially in our machinery that we surpass other nations; it is our machinery that produces our successful textile fabrics; and the iron which constructs this machinery is extracted, smelted, cast, hammered, wrought in tools, by coal and the steam which coal generates. It is believed that at least half the coal raised in Great Britain is consumed by the various branches of the iron trade.

Now, that there is much justice in Mr. Jevons's statements there can be no doubt, but I think he takes an unnecessarily gloomy view of the question. He contends that we can avoid the extinction of our coal in the short period of a century, but that we can do so only by using less now; and using less now means producing less iron, exporting less calico and woollens, employing less shipping, supporting a scantier population, ceasing our progress, receding from our relative position. We may, it is true, make our coal last 1000 years instead of 100, and reduce the inevitable increase in its price to a very inconsiderable rate; but we can do so only by becoming stationary; and to become stationary implies letting other nations pass us in the race, exporting our whole annual increase of population, growing relatively, if not positively, poorer and weaker. He further states, in reply to the declaration that we may economise coal, is the first place the greatest economies that can be reasonably looked for have been already introduced. In smelting iron ore we use two-thirds less coal than formerly, and in working our steam-engines one-half less; and, in the second place, it is only a rise in the price of coal that will goad us into a more sparing use of it; and this very rise of price is the proof and the measure of our danger. Now, if there were any justification for these statements our deplorable position would be unquestionable, but Mr. Jevons has, fortunately, started upon false data, and is very faulty in his logic. He says the greatest economies that can reasonably be expected have already been introduced, yet, in the same sentence, tells us of the many economies that have recently been effected. Now, surely, we are not to expect all future generations to refer to the Jevonian age in speaking of mechanical and scientific progress of England, as the Augustan age is spoken of in relation to Latin authors. We are, no doubt, still far from perfection; and as it is calculated that we burn eight times as much fuel as is theoretically necessary to generate our steam, it is obvious that there is still plenty of room for improvements that may seriously affect Mr. Jevons's elaborate calculations.

But, assuming the price of our coal to be materially increased, where is the justification for his statement that with coal brought from America with coal costing what coal then would cost, we could neither smelt our iron, work our engines, drive our locomotives, sail our ships, spin our yarn, or weave our broad cloths. Of 136,000,000 of tons now annually raised throughout the world, Great Britain produces 80,000,000 and the United States only 20,000,000. But this is only because we have had the first start, and because our population is far denser, and because our iron and our coal lie conveniently for each other, and conveniently for carriage. As soon as America is densely peopled, to America must both our iron and our coal supremacy—and all involved therein—be transferred; for the United States are in these respects immeasurably richer than even Great Britain. Their coal fields are estimated at 196,000 square miles in extent, while ours are only 5400. But this is not all; their coal is often better in quality, and incomparably more accessible than ours, especially in the Ohio Valley. In some places the cost at the pit's mouth even now is 2s. per ton in America, against 6s. in England.

Now, here some of the facts are true, some false, and all are used to usher forth a most erroneous conclusion. It is true that the extent of the coal fields in square miles is as stated, but it is equally true that, assuming as Mr. Jevons does, both countries to be densely peopled, the English coal fields are better able to meet the requirements of England than the American to meet those of the United States. The comparison of 2s. as the American price with 6s. as the English, is simply absurb. Coal cannot be produced in America at per ton the price paid in England, nor at twice the price. If it could be raised at 2s. in America, all Mr. Jevons's misgivings and gloom would have to be thrown to the wind, for the shipment of coal from England would at once cease, and American coal could even be imported into England at a price which would enable it to compete with North Country coal in the South of England markets. If Mr. Jevons will undertake to raise (say) only 500,000 tons of coal per annum in America for five years at 2s. per ton, and will give the necessary guarantee for doing so, I will secure him the necessary properties, and guarantee him a market even in Europe for all the coal he can so raise. With regard to America, he could command the whole trade at certainly 1s. per ton profit, which, on the 20,000,000 tons put down by him as the annual yield, would give him the very handsome income of 1,000,000*l.* per annum nett gain.—*Jan.* 10. H. C. W.

DEFECTS OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

SIR,—In my last communication on Scientific or Technological Evidence, as now introduced in our courts of law, I mentioned that for my own part I was not prepared to accede to a very common proposition on this subject—that in lieu of scientific witnesses who now appear in various litigations we should have scientific or practical men appointed to attend our courts as assessors or assistants to the judges, similarly to what is practised in the Admiralty Court, where the Trinity Masters sit with the judge in that capacity; but that I would suggest that scientific and practical men should come forward as what might, perhaps, be termed official witnesses. Now, my reasons for this suggestion are based upon several considerations which may be worthy of attention.

In the first place, although litigations involving decisions on mechanical and chemical questions are, without doubt, the most prominent amongst those where scientific or technical evidence is most needed, and notably in patent cases, yet there are a variety of other matters in which such evidence is required, and it would, therefore, be inconsistent with the demands of justice that one or two classes of cases only should be properly provided for, whilst the others should be left to be dealt with in the old imperfect manner; and to provide for assessors in all kinds of cases would be to initiate an entirely new system of judicial procedure, the machinery of which would require such careful attention in its construction that one can scarcely expect it would be satisfactorily effected. Moreover, if the scientific aid which is needed in forensic questions is to assume the form of the addition of quasi judges to the judicial power of the country, there will arise a grave difficulty as to their selection, for it must be noted that we have no corporate body of officials like the Trinity House to resort to for other questions than those maritime cases which the Trinity Masters now deal with, neither have we the advantage, as in that case, of the means of securing them, a sufficient stipend already provided.

The knowledge required to be brought to bear in judicial investigations is almost infinitely varied, and it cannot, therefore, be expected that such knowledge could be obtained except from a large number of men being at command when needed. Further, many scientific and technical questions are not in that settled state that any Professor or Professional, however eminent, can be trusted with the functions of supreme arbiter or judge in any particular matter of science or technology; hence it is not desirable that such a position should be conferred upon any particular scientific man or technist. Beyond all this, I maintain that our ancient system of having legal disputes settled by the decision, under the presidency of judges learned in the law, by the community at large, represented by a certain number of its members, selected from the general body indifferently is, after all, the best practical course for a free and enlightened nation to adopt, and how can we imagine a better way of settling any question to the general satisfaction of the community?

Now, all this leads me to think that the best practical arrangement would be that our various scientific societies should be called upon to supply the proper officers with lists of the names of gentlemen considered competent, and being willing to attend at the trial of law cases, and give reliable evidence or information in an official way, not on behalf of either the plaintiff or the defendant, but upon being called on by the Court; subject, however, to be previously—on the ground of interest, or well-grounded suspicion of favoritism for one side or the other—objected to at the instance of either the plaintiff or the defendant, and these gentlemen should also be subject to be questioned, just as witnesses now are. Payments should be made to them by order of the Court out of fixed sums of money, to be paid by the parties in the cause. If exemption from serving on juries, and from serving burdensome offices, were accorded, this, with the prestige attached to the position, would, I should consider, be sufficient to secure the services of first-rate men at fixed and moderate charges. If the nomination from time to time of these official witnesses should be considered troublesome to the Court, a system of balloting by the parties in the cause might be adopted.—4, *Middle Temple-lane, Jan.* 8. F. W. CAMPIN.

SEPARATING GOLD BY LEAD.

SIR,—As it has now been thoroughly demonstrated that whether mercury alone, or in combination with any of the nostrums suggested by the innumerable needy inventors who have offered their services, be employed, the extraction of gold from Welsh ores cannot be successfully carried on as a commercial speculation, it may be gratifying to those who have capital invested in that description of enterprise to learn that the *Scientific American* publishes the description of a process by which the gold is to be obtained with lead—a metal which being comparatively plentiful within easy reach of the Welsh gold mines, and obtainable at a tenth part the price of mercury, may offer a solution to the problem. It appears that the Chicago *Times* reports the trial of a new machine for extracting gold from quartz by means of melted lead, made before a committee of seven gentlemen of Chicago interested in the subject:—

Since by far the greater portion of the gold unmined is found in quartz rock, the means employed to separate it are of prime importance. The subject has engaged the attention of inventors and scientific men for several years past, and the result has been the introduction of hundreds of processes for the crushing of gold-bearing quartz, and the separation of the metal therefrom.

The difficulties to be overcome are neither few nor slight. In the first place, the gold is inclosed in a very hard rock. Again, it exists generally in very minute particles, often not visible to the naked eye, each one of which is completely enveloped with the quartz rock. In the first place, it is necessary to unlock these flinty vaults in which Nature has hidden her treasures, and then to rifle them. To accomplish the first is the object of the crushing process. By this the lumps of gold-bearing quartz are reduced to powder, and, of course, a great portion of the particles of gold exposed. To effect this hundreds of crushing and stamping-mills have been invented, the object being to reduce the quartz to powder as finely as possible and as rapidly as possible. Perhaps, however, the old stamping mill, which acts on the principle of the mortar and pestle, is still more efficient than any of the latter inventions, and there still exists an open field for the genius of the inventor. But the crushing of the quartz is but one-half of the work. We have burst open the safe, but whom can we find with sight so keen and touch so delicate as to be able to pick up these grains of treasure, many of which we can only perceive under the magnifying glass? Here we call in the aid of the chemist, who points out servants who not only have all the love for this shining dust which is common to so many organised and immortal beings, but, unlike them, the power to seize upon and appropriate it whenever they come in contact. The most available agents which possess this property are quicksilver and lead. When these metals in a fluid state come in contact with gold they absorb it and form a composite metal, which is termed an amalgam. This amalgam can then be again decomposed, and the gold separated from the quicksilver or lead. The fluidity of quicksilver at ordinary temperatures has made it readily available, and for a long time it was the only agent used in the process of amalgamating in operations of any extent, and it is still almost exclusively employed. Hundreds of processes for amalgamating with mercury have been invented within the past few years, many of which are as effective, perhaps, as any machine using the quicksilver process can be. But in many respects quicksilver is inferior to lead as an amalgamating agent. In the first place, it is a very costly metal, while lead is one of the cheapest. The use of it, again, is unwholesome and even dangerous, for in separating it from the gold, after the amalgamation is completed, it must be evaporated, and those engaged in the process are often compelled to inhale this mercurial vapour, the effect of which is always injurious and not unfrequently fatal. Further, the quicksilver acts very imperfectly as an amalgamator. Only the particles of the gold which are bright and not enveloped with oxydised metal, sulphuret of iron or vapour, will it deign to touch. Now, a very large proportion of the gold contained in quartz is enveloped, not only by the rock, but also by iron pyrites, which mercury avoids, and the result is that of the whole amount of gold contained in the quartz, and which has hitherto been obtained only by a costly chemical process, not more than 20 per cent. is ordinarily extracted; that is, of the whole amount of gold actually mined and crushed only one-fifth has been extracted and put in circulation! As the gold obtained from quartz forms by far the largest portion of the whole amount yearly mined, some idea may be formed of the great gain to miners, and to the nation, which would be the result of a process which would perfectly accomplish its object, and remove all the gold from the ore.

Within two years past some attention has been paid by inventors to the properties of lead as an amalgamator. It was known that melted lead would form a complete alloy with gold, and, moreover, that it would dissolve those foreign substances which so often prevent quicksilver from incorporating the gold. But lead is not at atmospheric temperatures a fluid metal, and can only be made so by over 600° of heat, and when so melted rapidly combines and extracts from the gold the crude material with which it may come in contact. Chicago has taken the lead in the invention of lead amalgamators. About two years ago Matthew Laflin, of this city, invented the first machine of this kind. Since that time, a machine has been invented and patented by John B. Atwater, of this city, for the same purpose. Several other machines of this kind have also been patented.

The machine lately invented and patented by another citizen of Chicago, Mr. Willard M. Fuller, whose practical workings we have witnessed to-day, promises to fulfil the requirements of the quartz mine, so far as its mechanical construction is concerned. In this machine the lead comes in contact only with the gold-bearing quartz itself, which is simply formed through it by the creation of a vacuum. It depends on the fact that pulverised quartz is as impervious to air as water, and that it is lighter than the melted lead. The machine of Mr. Fuller occupies less room than an ordinary fanning-mill. The lead is contained in an iron vessel, and is kept in fluidity by a coal fire underneath. The quartz is then forced through the lead by the pressure of the atmosphere, and passed off into a receiver made for the purpose, leaving all the gold, as it is claimed, in the lead! In an air-tight vessel, partially filled with melted lead, which is kept in a fluid state by the fire in a furnace underneath the vessel, is inserted a cast-iron cylinder surmounted by a hopper open at the bottom, and extending into the lead to within a short distance of the bottom of the vessel. The cylinder serves as a receiver into which the quartz is placed. The exterior air-tight vessel above the lead is connected with an air-tight pump. When the air is exhausted above the lead, the pressure of the atmosphere on the column of quartz in the cylinder forces it down to the bottom of the cylinder, escaping from which it rises through the melted lead by virtue of its own specific gravity being less than the lead; whence, when it accumulates to a certain height, it passes off through a pipe to a "tailings" receiver, every grain of it having gone through a column of fluid lead several inches deep. The lead can be drawn off at any time, and the gold separated from it by the usual process. Only combinations of mercury with metals are called amalgams; a combination of gold and lead is an alloy. READER.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINE, NEAR MINSTERLEY, SALOP.

SIR,—Many enquiries having been made for reliable information, as to the progress and present position of this mine, I have pleasure in sending you the following details, for insertion in your valuable Journal. The ores raised and sold during the year 1864 were as follows:—Lead ores, 311 tons 15 cwts.; blende ore, 61 tons 1 cwts. In 1865 the ores raised and sold were—Lead ores, 597 tons 15 cwts., at an average price of 12*l.* 12s. 11d. per ton; blende ore, 147 tons 11 cwts., at an average price of 3*l.* 7s. 7d. per ton. These increased returns result from the extent of ground laid open, and there is every probability that there will be a much larger yield during the present year. There are workings on four different veins—the Roman vein, First North vein, Second North vein, and David's string or vein. The Roman is one of the master lodes of the district, and when worked by the Romans, in the reign of Adrian II., yielded largely to the surface, as is evident from the excavations which now remain for inspection. (The pig of lead marked "Adrian II.," and also some Roman shovels, made of cleft oak, and found in the Roman workings, are in the possession of the owner of the freehold—the Rev. T. F. More, of Linley Hall, near Bishop's Castle, Salop.) Again, when the mine was worked by a former company, some 30 years ago, this vein produced in less than a year, 2000 tons of lead ore, from a comparatively small piece of ground, the yield being from 10 to 12 tons to the fathom. The present company sunk a winze on the vein, from the 6 to the 20 fathom level, and laid open some valuable ground, the return at times being upwards of 4 tons to the fathom. The 20 was extended until a junction was effected with the winze, and there still remains a large piece of stoping ground between the 6 and the 20. The company are now sinking a winze from the 20 to the 40 on the Roman, such winze being down nearly 14 fms., with a yield of 3½ to 4 tons to the fathom, and with every indication of further improvement. Several competent mining gentlemen who have inspected the mine entertain the opinion that the company are on the top of a very large deposit of ore, and that the Roman vein will a third time show its strength as a giant lode. The 40 is being driven with all speed, and when the winze and the level come together in a few months hence the company will have the large space of ground between the 20 and the 40 to stope away. The company are also driving the 60 south on the Roman, and are thus sure of the vein in depth. I may be well to mention that the master veins in this district have, one and all, continued valuable in depth. The Bog Mine, in the immediate vicinity, was rich almost from the surface to a depth of nearly 200 fathoms, and at the Gravels Mine the shaft is at present only sunk to a depth of 90 fathoms.

The celebrated Snailbeach Mine in this locality (which has been a profitable mine for nearly a century) is also yielding largely at a depth of more than 300 yards. The David's string or vein, which is now being carried down from the 6 to the 20 fm. level, is yielding at different points full 2 tons per fathom, and has produced as much as 4 tons per fathom. It is a great advantage to the company to have this vein so near to the surface. It is found in close proximity to the Roman, and rises from it. At the 60 the company are also driving east of south on the first north vein, and as this vein has yielded well, when worked nearer the surface, a good result may shortly be looked for in the 60 forebreast. There are also several tribute pitches on this vein and the Roman. The workings on the second north vein have not yet been prosecuted to any considerable extent, but there is a strong expectation that the vein will yield well in depth. The company are also driving a cross-cut west from off the Roman, to intersect another vein in the mine called the Sawpit. Some very nice ore was obtained from this vein

at the day level. The machinery on the mine, which is in complete working order, consists of two steam-engines, one 45-inch to pump, and the other 15-inch to wind and work a crusher. The company can also wind and crush by water-power, when there is sufficient water for the purpose, there being two water-wheels, each 30 feet in diameter. There is also a smaller wheel, worked by water-power, which drives two buddles of approved construction for dressing the slime ores. The washing-floors are spacious and well arranged, and on the hill towards Shelve a second shaft has been sunk, which affords complete ventilation to the different underground workings, and can also be used for a winding-shaft, if needed. The territory held by the company is extensive, and reaches in length from the Gravels to the village of Shelve, a distance of a mile and a half, the width being about half a mile. In addition to the Gravels there are the Benree and Shelve setts, which contain some valuable ore ground for future operations. The Benree sett is likely to be proved to a considerable depth by means of a projected railway from Pontesbury to join the Bishop's Castle line.

R. PALIN, Sec.

GREAT RETALLACK MINE—SINK YOUR SHAFT.

SIR,—We hear from time to time, through the columns of the Journal, of the progress made in this mine, somewhat in the following stereotyped form—"The ground in the adit continues favourable for driving, and we have intersected another branch, containing spots of lead." I think, for some years past, nothing has been done but drive this adit, with the above result. Is it not high time that something more was done at Retallack than drive, drive, drive this everlasting adit? Situate as this mine is in one of the best lead districts in Cornwall, in the famous Chiverton district, is it not deemed advisable to *sink the shaft*, and drive some levels to prove the mine in depth? Years more may be wasted in driving adits with no results, while a more vigorous prosecution of the mine, by sinking and driving, may soon reward the adventurers for their spirit and outlay. The fact seems to be that the mine is in the management of those who seem to have so much to attend to that matters are allowed to "drag their slow length along." If the committee (if there be any) would wake up and prosecute the working of this mine in a business-like manner, I doubt not their labours would soon be rewarded. If something more spirited is not soon done the shareholders must take action for themselves, and not longer see their property thus trifled with.

A SHAREHOLDER.

P.S.—As a meeting of the shareholders is called for an early day, I trust this suggestion may be considered.

EAST CARN BREA—ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—Permit me, through your widely-spread Journal, to make a few remarks under this head. After many clatters about Capt. Glanville's management, his discharges, &c., a "W. B.," of Chacewater, made his appearance in the Journal of Nov. 11, as though he would like to sweep the poor captain out of existence, force up the mine to yield large dividends, and raise the shares to suit his own views. Had he not said when he bought in one would have supposed he was an original shareholder, and that he owned half of the concern. He asks, why are shares selling at 5*l.*, when twelve months ago they were 8*l.*? In the first place, I wish it to be understood I do not know Capt. Glanville personally, neither was I ever at East Carn Brea Mine; but there are various reasons for the fluctuations of East Carn Brea shares, I presume, as well as others, and beg to name one particularly—what is termed "bulls" and "bears," a class of brokers who are everlastingly running shares up and down to suit their own pockets. There is another cause which sometimes has a very serious effect—the depressed state of the copper market, or of whatever metal the mine in question may be yielding. There is also a reason in regard to the appearance of the mine for the future, more particularly when it is often inspected by disinterested able men on behalf of the shareholders—mines are inspected for the future, as well as for their present, appearance. The latter may be the reason of the East Carn Brea shares being depressed, as "W. B." thinks. But I hope not; indeed, I think not, as everyone knows that East Carn Brea Mines are in a very favourable state for a lasting dividend property. There are three classes of men, at least, who find fault with others:—the one who has good reason for so doing, perhaps to his own interest and that of his friends; another class who find fault with others through a prejudice on some former occasion, which fault in all probability is groundless on the present occasion; and there is yet another class who find fault, and would ever do so if they could, to establish and increase their own reputation. Now, if "W. B." is a practical miner, and he feels so much agitated as he appears in the Journal about the management of East Carn Brea Mine, let him inspect it for himself. If he does not himself possess sufficient knowledge of mining, before he came out with such a sweeping article in public upon Capt. Granville, he should consider and find out to which class his inspecting agent belongs—whether he is judging on the true merits of the case, or if he is guided by any ill-feeling, or whether he is one who is looking after his own reputation, caring not how it is built up.

I remember when PROSPER UNITED MINES started, under the management of Captain Thomas Richards, some such clatter was got up as is now about East Carn Brea; but be they whom they may they were a little more definite, more particularly on the costly pumping-engines on Louisa's and Hosking's shafts. No man on earth should be a better judge of this than Capt. Richards, as he had handled the same mines for a number of years before, and during a part of that time I worked under him. But fault-finders continued their plots till Capt. Richards left. Almost immediately after one side of Louisa's bob broke, when all concluded the engine was too heavily burthened. Another engine, of about the same capacity, was erected close by; and the whole three of them—Hosking's, Louisa's, and Hand's engines—had no time to spare in keeping the mine drained. Capt. Lean finally succeeded to the management, and with what result, perhaps, those concerned will inform us. All the above reminds us of the old truthful saying—"It is easier to find a fault than to mend one." My opinion is, if Capt. Richards had held on to the management of Prosper United it would have been a dividend-paying concern long ago; but, no, there were to many "W. B.'s" around. HENRY BUZZO.

Lake Superior, Dec. 12.

WHEAL HOPE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—You will agree with me that many and incidental are the changes in life, and which often prove unsatisfactory and injudicious. As a result of considerable experience, I would recommend gentlemen to get practical men to manage their mines. If this were more particularly observed and carried out, the poor miner would more frequently be able to bring up his family, clothe and educate them respectably, and mining would again flourish like a green bay tree. Non-practical mining agents ought never to be allowed to have the supervision of mines, and I trust gentlemen will in future be more careful in selecting their managing men. I say take the practical miner, if you wish to have lasting and profitable mines. I have been a miner for upwards of thirty years, and have taken great notice of practical as well as theoretical arrangements, and bad management in mining.

At present I shall confine my remarks to WHEAL HOPE. This mine was taken by a Mr. Prater, some six years since, and placed by him in the hands of Capt. W. H. Reynolds, of Redruth, who was supported by Messrs. Watson and Cuell, of London, and to whom this neighbourhood is greatly indebted. This mine was worked under the management of Capt. Reynolds for upwards of four years, with the greatest economy, when for some trifling matter, not connected with the mine, or blameable on his part, he was discharged. How his friends suffered this to take place I cannot understand, knowing they could place confidence in his management and word. Were not their returns much greater under his management than they have been since, and the price of ore higher than any that has since been returned? Permit me to ask what has been the result of the changes in the executive? I presume the company has long since found out the secret. Capt. Reynolds was succeeded by Capt. Hitchins, in hopes the change would enhance the value of the mine; but has it done so? I anwer, No. Soon after Capt. Hitchins's appointment I saw a letter in your most valuable Journal, recommending Mr. Wescomb to send his agent to inspect the said mine, and if he thought well to sink the engine-shaft, and that he (Mr. Wescomb) should take the management. Well, he sent his agent to inspect the mine, and after getting his report, calculating that the wisdom of his inspector must exceed the wisdom of the two former agents, he at once deposed Capt. Hitchins, and completely altered the management, thinking there was thus a probability of enhancing the value of the property; and, instead of sinking shafts, they then commenced working on a tin capel, which few else would have thought of, considering it would not pay. Having more expansive minds than their predecessors, they at once bought a stamps for 237*l.* 10s. set pitches at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*, and in about seven months returned 1 ton 6 cwts. 7 lbs.—average price about 54*l.* per ton. But, Sir, look at the expense of raising, drawing, carriage to the stamps, stamping, dressing, &c., which will, I take it, exceed the amount realised for the tin. Had a stamps been hired for one month it would have given the tinstuff a fair trial, and the company satisfaction, even if it cost 20*l.* for the month, and would have saved them 217*l.* 10s., besides all other incidental expenses, which amount, properly applied, might in all probability have been the means of giving the adventurers a profitable mine. I must leave the matter in their hands, wishing them success in this and every other mine in which they have an interest, and offer these remarks in the best possible spirit. A MINER.

PROSPECTS IN THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.

SIR,—For the guidance of the enterprising investor, I have studiously endeavoured to point out what I consider to be fair and legitimate speculations, my remarks being always founded on practical experience and scientific researches. From the first I formed a highly favourable opinion of Chiverton Moor, and strongly recommended my friends to invest in it; and the more the ground is being developed the more I am convinced of the results which will follow my predictions. I some time since gave a description of the composition of the rocks the lodes in which generally produce silver-lead ore in paying quantities; and, indeed, I have never known it to fail. The same phenomenon may be seen in the rock embedding the rich West Chiverton lodes; and as those veins accompany the same mineral channel through the Chiverton Moor, there is no doubt on my mind that ere long this will prove a mine not even second to its rich neighbour. The lode to which I have in former letters often referred has been cut in the 40, and at this shallow depth contains about 1 ton of rich silver-lead ore per fathom, and is opening up ground that will pay well. The shaft is now being sunk with all speed to cut this lode at an increased depth, in anticipation of which the shares have been eagerly sought after by parties in the locality at a considerable advance. In this respect Chiverton Moor is not an exception, for within the last week a new lode has been cut in North Chiverton, in the 40, and is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing lead and blende in paying quantities. This is a point to which I have often referred as likely to turn out something good and lasting; and, from the size and composition of the lode, together with that of the rock in which it is embedded, I have no hesitation in saying that on being opened up it will be found a valuable discovery. Here is a mine quite in embryo already selling 600*l.* worth of mineral quarterly, and increasing its returns every month. It was never anticipated that mineral to this extent would be met with at such a shallow depth, the primary object being to sink the mine about twice the depth yet attained, thereby making success doubly sure. This, again, is another instance precisely similar to West Chiverton. At the depth of 40 fathoms bunches of lead mixed with blende of a corresponding magnitude made their appearance, increasing in value and extent as they deepened until one of the richest deposits ever discovered in the county was reached, which, to all appearance, will be a lasting revenue to those who advisedly bought when shares were at a low ebb. When I commenced writing on the subject of this letter, about nine months since, Chiverton Moor shares were about 2*l.* 10s. each, or 7500*l.* for the mine. The present market value is 22,000*l.*; this even will be found to be a low figure as the development of this rich property progresses.

I have, therefore, great pleasure in congratulating those who took my advice; and as sure as they have been successful in this, so sure will they be equally so in the purchase of shares at present price in North Chiverton. But while endeavouring to point out speculations of a thoroughly legitimate character, the public must not forget that there are many mines being wrought which are wholly destitute of the remotest chance of success, and although it is not my province to appear in PUBLIC under this head, yet I have fearlessly reported (to those I have had the honour of serving) on such mining properties as they deserve; and I as confidently assert that up to this time it has been the means of saving, in some cases, thousands of pounds to my clients.

St. Day, Jan. 10. CHARLES BAWDEN.

P.S.—My next will contain information on some mines of importance, neglected at present by the public, but which before the middle of 1866 will take precedence of many mines now being dealt in at a high price.

LLANRWST SLATE-SLAB COMPANY.

SIR,—It is admitted on all hands, and proved by results, that a well-selected and properly managed slate quarry offers unusual chances of proving permanently remunerative; and for this reason, if for no other, it is a thousand pities that so many unworthy schemes are introduced to the public, bearing within their own imperfect incorporation the germs of their own inevitable and miserable destruction. The facts elicited at the recent meetings of the above-named company should be regarded by the investor as so many beacons, to be scrupulously watched for, but as scrupulously avoided, in the hazy horizon that invariably surrounds ill-organised adventures. In the first place, it would appear that the very title of this malformed enterprise is as designedly incorrect as its short-lived career has been disastrous to those who embarked their capital in it. It admits of great question if the property under notice deserves even the name of a "Slab Quarry," much less that of a "Slate-Slab Quarry;" and this, I would have my fellow-shareholders distinctly understand, is not my opinion alone, but that of the committee of investigation, who state that even as slab the produce has proved to be commercially valueless, which, strangely enough, is further confirmed by the opinion of one who it might be supposed would even now speak of the value of the property in as favourable terms as he possibly could; I refer to one of the original vendors, but even he admits "that until roads were made and other expenses incurred" it would cost more to raise the slab and send it to a place of sale than it would realise when it was there. True, some few tons have been sold, and at an apparent profit, but as it was not a cash transaction, only one-half of the amount having been paid, the purchaser having become a bankrupt, the price at which, under such circumstances, it was sold could not be reasonably accepted as a fair test of its commercial value.

If what the committee of investigation have stated in their report relative to the prospectus be true, surely the shareholders have some remedy other than that of passively submitting to a resolution to wind-up the company's affairs; but if it be irremediable, then that which to everyone else besides the promoters appears to be at least anything but creditable may have an uninterrupted away. There are already, I understand, several actions and cross actions pending, but not to decide the question as to the amount of money that ought to be returned to the shareholders, but, on the contrary, in what manner that which they have paid shall be apportioned among others!

Perhaps the most extraordinary statement that was put forward in the prospectus of this company was "that the slabs from this quarry can be delivered at the railway, and on board ship, at such a cost as to leave a nett profit of from 18*s.* 9*d.* to 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, exclusive of all charges; and a slate merchant has contracted to take 400 tons or more per week for the next year." The committee of investigation, referring to this point, very judiciously say:—"As a reply to this outrageous announcement, they have to state that they have waited upon a great many of the leading slate and stone merchants in London, with a sample from a load received from the quarry. The unanimous reply they received was that as slate it was worthless, and as stone for paving unmarketable in London at any price. With regard to the contract by a slate merchant to take the large quantity mentioned, the committee state "that no such contract has been entered into." Either the statement in the prospectus or that made by the committee is obviously incorrect; and I cannot think, from my knowledge of the known respectability of the gentlemen forming the committee, that they would have appended their name to a document containing such a statement as this without having the best authority for it, gained by a full investigation of the company's affairs from the commencement. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it seems that the shareholders would be but acting justly to themselves to adopt some concerted action whereby they might obtain redress. AN OBSERVER.

THE QUEBRADA COMPANY.

SIR,—Following the last call the Quebrada shares suffered a further decline, but have since recovered; nevertheless, their present price would certainly not be interpreted as encouraging to hopeful shareholders, although it might be viewed as advantageous to investors. It is an extraordinary feature that our shares should stand at more than 50 per cent. discount when our prospects appear to be brightening, to the extent that in June next we may expect to see an arrival of rich ore in the English market from the Quebrada Mines, and which when sold will, I understand, leave a handsome profit to the company. Should this take place (and I am told there is no doubt of it), we may assume that even in the present undeveloped state of our territory, and with the imperfect mode of transit, it will be the forerunner of further consignments, as from confirmed reports the enormous discoveries of copper ore already made would allow of any quantity being raised. When the railway is completed I am assured that 2000 tons could be sent to this country monthly. We may anticipate the best results through the efforts of our new board of directors, who are gentlemen of capacity and business habits, and feeling sure that they, who have every confidence in the ultimate brilliant success of the company, would be willing to comply with any consistent request of the shareholders, I venture to suggest that on each occasion of the advices from the estate in Venezuela the shareholders should have the opportunity of being made acquainted with a summary of the same through the medium of the *Mining Journal*. This appears to me most desirable under the circumstances, and would, I think, by giving more publicity to the *bona fide* character of the undertaking, render it attractive to the investing public, and be calculated to enhance our property in estimation and value.

AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

GOLD DISTRICT OF COLORADO, U.S.

The territory of Colorado, by the first settlers called Pike's Peak, has acquired such importance in consequence of its vast mineral wealth, that all facts respecting it are eagerly sought for. The following statements will add nothing to the knowledge of those already familiar with its history, but as they are compiled from *authentic sources*, they claim the merit of dealing fairly with facts, and facts only. The advantages offered by such a region for the investment of capital or the employment of labour, will not fail to be appreciated by a large portion of our readers. Emigration was first attracted to Colorado by the reports of the discovery of gold, and it soon became known that one of the largest and richest gold fields in the world existed there. The population steadily increased until checked by the occurrence of the late civil war, since the termination of which it has augmented with great rapidity.

A reference to the map of the United States shows the geographical position of Colorado to be between the states of Kansas and Nebraska on the east, and the territory of Utah on the south. Lying contiguous to it on the north is the territory of Wyoming, and on the south New Mexico. The territory is in form a parallelogram, its eastern limit being the 102d and its western the 109th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich.

The climate of the territory is good, the water is abundant and pure, and the air invigorating. The cereals and garden vegetables attain great perfection. The records of mortality exhibit a very remarkable degree of healthfulness. The climate will bear an advantageous comparison with the most favoured regions; especially in the elevated gold-bearing regions is it exempt from sudden vicissitudes, and from extremes of heat and cold.

The Rocky Mountain chain, running north and south through the territory, divides it into nearly equal parts. The auriferous belt or district is found in this chain, and in almost the geographical centre of the territory. In extent it is from ten to fifteen miles in width, and from sixty to ninety in length, including portions of Bouldee, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit, and Park counties. Here are found gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead, in quantities which cannot be computed. Coal exists in great abundance, excellent in quality, and accessible in position. Numerous salt springs are found in this district. Fire-clay, which must hereafter enter so largely into the works for reducing the ores, has recently been discovered in the most favourable situations.

In this district are the towns of Idaho, Central City, Black Hawk, Nevada, Golden City, Empire City, and others. Denver City, the capital of the territory, is about forty miles east, and about fifteen miles from the base of the mountains. It is now about seven years ago that a few hardy and daring pioneers first pitched their tents on the banks of Cherry Creek, near its confluence with the South Platte, where Denver City now stands. A population of about 8000, living in well-built houses, stores and warehouses, churches and schoolhouses, shops and factories, all being multiplied from week to week, seem to justify the ambitious title of "City." The great line of railway which is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific—New York with San Francisco—will pass through Denver, and it is expected will be completed to that point within two years. At this time it is reached from New York in less than nine days. From London it may be reached in less than three weeks, and it is, in fact, the most accessible, as it is the most prolific and abundant, gold field of the world. Within the past two years Colorado has been visited by a large number of the most scientific men in the country (United States), all of whom have reported that it contains unbounded mineral wealth, easily accessible to labour directed by science and assisted by capital. For the successful development of the wealth of any mining region capital to supply adequate machinery is as indispensable as manual labour. So also is science found not only to be useful, but indispensable, in directing the application and use of both labour and capital. This is especially true of mining in Colorado, where gold exhibits itself under conditions very different from those in which it has generally been found, but at the same time under conditions far more favourable for profitable working.

In California gold was first found in the sand by the beds of rivers and smaller streams, where it had been deposited after being washed and carried by rains and other natural forces from the mountains, in the quartz of which it had previously been contained in an aggregated form. But the amount of gold contained in this debris and in the gulches or other places of deposit, is necessarily uncertain. Nor can the amount of gold contained in the conglomerate rock of the mountains themselves be relied upon. But in Colorado the gold is found under very different conditions. In the auriferous district of this territory the mountains consist of a series of irregular, abrupt, and precipitous elevations, rising suddenly from narrow ravines or caisons to the height of several hundred feet, and the rocks composing them are of Plutonic or Metamorphic formation. Here gold is found in veins of iron, copper, silver, and lead, and is nearly uniformly diffused throughout these ores. The distribution being so nearly uniform the yield will be the same from day to day, and hence the ores may be worked as a business, just as iron, copper, lead, tin, or any other mineral is worked. In the variety of rock in which gold is found in Colorado do the veins occur in those cracks or fissures known as cleavage planes, and as these fissures could only have been filled from below, and are, in fact, filled with minerals which have never been subjected to atmospheric influence, the conclusion is irresistible that they are the result of the action of internal heat, and that they can have no termination in depth which it would be practicable or possible to reach. And, accordingly, it has been found an invariable rule in working the mines of Colorado that the greater the depth attained the richer and softer has the ore proved to be. The novel conditions under which gold is here found, while it has not discouraged the miner or the capitalist, has involved an immense expenditure of both labour and capital—an expenditure which could in great part have been spared had science come more promptly to their aid. Up to almost the present moment the entire yield of the mines (in amount) has been expended in costly machinery, in erecting mills, and in other appliances, by means of which, however, not more than from a fourth to a third of the gold has been extracted from the ore. Yet the following statement of the amount of gold from Colorado (taken partly from the reports of the United States Mint at Philadelphia) will show neither the labourer nor the capitalist has been without his reward.

In the year	1859	the yield was equal to about		£ 800
"	1860	"	"	120,000
"	1861	"	"	200,000
"	1862	"	"	1,200,000
"	1863	"	"	3,000,000
"	1864	"	"	4,800,000
"	1865	"	is estimated at	6,000,000

The above amounts fall short, of course, of the entire yield of the territory. The following statement of the results of the working in a few of the mines up to Jan., 1864, will not be without interest:—From 33⅓ feet on one claim (100 feet) have been taken 60,000*l.*, and the owner of this small extent of lode, knowing its inexhaustible riches, refuses to sell it, though offered fabulous sums. From 13 claims on another lode have been taken 155,200*l.*, from eight claims on another 186,000*l.*, from six claims on another 475,000*l.*, and from 17 claims on another 1,000,000*l.* Had the several new processes now being introduced for manipulating the ores of Colorado been known and adopted five years ago, it is not too much to say that these amounts, and the gross yield of the territory, would have been increased tenfold, for not only do they enable the miner to get from 90 to 95 per cent. of the gold which the ores contain, instead of from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. as heretofore, but they enable him to reduce it in larger quantities, with greater rapidity, and at much less expense both in the original outlay and the subsequent charges. The following extract from a message of Governor Evans to the Legislature of Colorado shall conclude this sketch:—"The gold mines of Colorado already tested are found to be in better defined ledges, occurring more closely together, extending over a wider district of country, surrounded by better facilities for working, and yield much richer ores than have been found in any other country in the world. . . . . The improvement in the modes of saving gold from the ores of our mines that have been made during the past year have given a new impulse to our mining operations; by these new processes ores that paid but $25 (5*l.*) per ton by the old processes are readily made to yield $100 (20*l.*) per ton, while many varieties produce much more largely, and this without greatly increasing the expenses. It may fairly be estimated, therefore, that the produe of most of our mines has been quadrupled within the past year by the improvements made in the processes of saving gold."

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. HENRY MILFORD in the chair.

Before the secretary proceeded to read the notice by which the meeting had been convened

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was a melancholy duty to him to sit in that chair. In the inscrutable course of Providence Mr. Lelean had been called into another world—(hear)—and he was sure that all who knew him would deeply sympathise with his son, whom he was glad to see present, on the great loss he had sustained. (Hear.) Their departed friend, as they all knew, was the heart and soul of their company, and it was through him, and at his urgent request, that he (the Chairman) became connected with it, and found himself on the committee. Practically he (the Chairman) knew little of the mine, but it was enough for him to know that with Mr. Lelean it was a matter of faith that it would become a great mine. He had always found him a truthful as well as a kindhearted man, and, in addition, his judgment on mining undertakings was generally sound. Remembering him, as he did, he repeated that he felt it a melancholy duty to sit in that chair, but he hoped he should be able to discharge its duties to their satisfaction. (Hear.)

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed, and the statement of accounts was submitted, and showed—Balance against adventurers at the last meeting, 384*l.* 16*s.*; labour cost three months, 530*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; merchants' bills, 361*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; discount, 41*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; sundries, 34*l.* 15*s.*; balance in favour of adventurers, 146*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*=1500*l.*, being the amount of the call made Oct. 10.

Mr. CROFTS asked questions as to some of the items in the accounts, and expressed his satisfaction at the replies made by the secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad to see Capt. John Nancarrow, the manager of the mine, present, and he (the Chairman) would now read his report, as follows:—

Jan. 8.—Since the last meeting the sinking of Gifford's engine-shaft has been continued without intermission by eight men and four boys, and is now nearly 13 fathoms below the adit. There was a branch or small lode intersected 5 fms. below the adit, which completely drained the adit level, and especially the main lode. The ground throughout this sinking has been highly congenial for lead, and we have now in the bottom of the shaft branches dropping towards the lode containing rich lead ore, mixed with iron and spots of copper and mundic, strongly indicating that when the lode is reached it will be found valuable. The sinking has not been quite so rapid as was calculated on, for the ground has been harder, and the water much more than was expected; but if the ground continues as it now is we shall get down to the 20 within three months, and, if it change for the better, we shall get down sooner, when, if the lode is not reached, we shall immediately drive towards it. The water is abating, and the engine works well. The masons are building a bob-pit and stand, with which they are getting on as fast as the weather will permit, and when these are completed we shall at once erect a capstan and shears, for which nearly all the material are on the mine. We devote our utmost energies to the sinking of the shaft, believing that the sooner it is got down the sooner a good mine will be opened up.—JOHN NANCARROW, JOHN GEORGE.

Mr. GREEN said he was a large shareholder, and he had listened with interest and satisfaction to the report just read. He regretted that there were not more shareholders present. He thought they must either have great confidence in the management of the mine, or be very careless as to their own interests. For himself, he had felt a considerable interest in the mine, knowing, as he did, the high opinion and the strong feeling which their departed friend, Mr. Lelean, always had of it. If Mr. Nancarrow had anything to add to his report, he should be happy to hear it, and he believed all present would be so. (Hear.)

Capt. NANCARROW would be happy to afford every information that could be desired, or to answer any particular question. His opinion of the mine was as high as it ever was. He believed they had a good property. He then adverted to a number of points as to the progress of the works at surface, and the sinking of the shaft, and expressed his opinion that they had at present as much and as good prospects as anyone could reasonably have looked for in so short a time. That they had a cheap mine was certain. He hoped to be able to report, in about three months, that they had got down to the 20, and if they did not cut the lode they should at once drive upon it. His own opinion was that there were two lodes, and a cross lode connecting them, and that their prospects were great.

The statement of accounts, and the report, were then received and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be now necessary to determine upon a call to carry on the mine for the next three months. He had himself gone through the books, and considered the matter, and he thought that a call of 4*s.* per share would be sufficient.

Mr. GREEN had no objection to the call suggested. He confessed that he had been somewhat disappointed hitherto, not in the mine or its management, but in the character of a good many of the shareholders. He took his shares at the beginning, intending to hold them, until the mine was developed, and he thought the other shareholders intended the same thing. But it was not so; they had been obliged to forfeit a good many shares, and he understood they would have to forfeit more, upon which the calls had not been paid. They had now got rid of several of this class of holders, and he believed they should to-day get rid of the others; and he, therefore, would assent cheerfully to any call it might be necessary to make.

A resolution to make a call of 4*s.* per share, payable within 21 days, was then proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. CROFTS, and carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were elected the committee of management:—Sir William Smith, Hon. G. R. Gifford, Mr. Milford, and Mr. W. Carpenter.

The meeting was then made special, to deal with the shares, 1522 in number, upon which the calls had not been paid; and it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. CROFTS, seconded by the Hon. Mr. GIFFORD, that the whole of the shares upon which the former calls remained unpaid, be forfeited, and be distributed amongst the existing shareholders *pro rata*, subject to the call just made; the committee to have power to deal with all such as should not be thus accepted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

LLANRWST SLATE-SLAB QUARRY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. RICKETTS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders were well aware that they had been called together upon the present occasion, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, to pass a resolution for the winding-up of the company, which was unquestionably the best course that, under the circumstances, could be adopted.

Mr. RAWLINGS said he was present to offer any explanation that shareholders might require, and to state that he was perfectly prepared to answer any question put to him.——The CHAIRMAN did not know that any shareholder desired to ask the vendor and manager of the quarry any question, but at the same time it might be satisfactory if he were to state his actual position with reference to his connection with the property.——Mr. POTTS thought the shareholders were entitled to some explanation, since Mr. Walker had recently, in a case before Chief Baron Pollock, sworn that he was the vendor of the property, and not Mr. Rawlings.——The CHAIRMAN considered it would be desirable to give Mr. Rawlings a hearing.——Mr. ROBERTS (a director) said, as there was no doubt much in the back ground, it was but an act of justice to the shareholders that Mr. Rawlings should be heard.

Mr. RAWLINGS commenced by saying that the committee of investigation had in their report stated several things which if they had been better informed would have been omitted. For instance, Messrs. Rawlings and Allen had expended, up to the time of making the roads, between 600*l.* and 700*l.*——The CHAIRMAN asked if there was any amount beyond that expended up to the time of the transfer of the quarry?——Mr. RAWLINGS said the expenditure beyond that was immaterial, but he had previously expended a large sum.——Mr. POTTS asked whether Mr. Allen was not originally a partner of Mr. Rawlings, and also the amount which the former had paid the latter for his share of the purchase of the quarry?——Mr. RAWLINGS, in reply, stated that Mr. Allen was originally his partner, from whom he received 1300*l.* in all.——Mr. ROBERTS calculated from that the quarry was estimated to be worth 2600*l.*——Mr. RAWLINGS said at that time the quarry was estimated to be worth the amount stated, but they found they could not work it at a profit on account of the absence of roads. Replying to another statement put forth in the report, with reference to the worthlessness of the produce, he stated that between 80 and 100 tons sold had realised 2*s.* 4*d.* per yard, at which price there would be shown a profit of 25 to 30 per cent.——Mr. ROBERTS asked if the money had ever been paid?——Mr. RAWLINGS said that half was paid, when the party became bankrupt?——Mr. POTTS said, as it was not a cash transaction, the amount at which it was sold to be sold could not be accepted as an evidence of its actual market value——Mr. RAWLINGS further stated that it had never been intended to sell it in the locality, but merely the topstone, which, having regard to the general character of the slabs, ought not to be sold anywhere. Moreover, he never for a moment entertained the idea of the parochial authorities purchasing all the waste, although they had taken a large quantity.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Rawlings if he had agreed to the statement put forward in the prospectus, as to the amount of profit to be realised?——Mr. RAWLINGS said that, comparing one prospectus with that issued to the public, he found the estimated profit had been considerably reduced—evidently Mr. Walker had arrived at a more correct conclusion.——The CHAIRMAN could not help thinking that Mr. Rawlings was consulted as to the prospectus, and more especially with reference to the estimates therein given.——Mr. RAWLINGS said that the only time he was consulted was when the property

was sold, or he would never have called it a slate quarry, but a self-faced slab company —in fact, a prospectus was drawn out with that title.——Mr. SHORT (the late Chairman) never saw that prospectus.——Mr. RAWLINGS considered that somewhat singular, seeing that the name of Mr. Short was upon it as a director.——Mr. SHORT said he was out of England at the time.——Mr. RAWLINGS was prepared to show that Mr. Short knew all the facts of the case.——Mr. SHORT emphatically denied the statement.——Mr. ROBERTS said that he had understood the report of Mr. Hughes had been obtained without that gentleman knowing it was intended for publication. It was not until after the report was obtained that the property was sold.——Mr. RAWLINGS said the property was sold In April, 1864.——Mr. ROBERTS: Yes, under a letter.——Mr. RAWLINGS, replying to further questions, stated that he dissolved partnership with Mr. Allen about two years since, and the lease of the property was part of the partnership assets.

After a protracted discussion, the CHAIRMAN said that if the proprietors had hitherto entertained any hesitation as to the policy of winding-up the company, the explanations that had been afforded upon the present occasion would certainly remove it. There would be no doubt there was an actual necessity for winding-up, when they might reconsider what was requisite to be done in the matter, for there were circumstances connected with the formation of the company which, to use the mildest term, were of a most extraordinary character.——The resolution for the winding-up of the company was then put and carried unanimously, when the proceedings terminated.

EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held on Tuesday, Mr. C. FAUNTLEROY in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to accept Capt. Rowe's proposition for an addition to the sett of the piece of ground lying between Great North Laxey and East Laxey, and known as Glen Cherry. This piece of ground is considered by practical authorities as one of the best on the island, "being plentifully traversed by numerous lodes and congenial stratification, and situated in the very heart of a promising mining district." The following report was read:—

Jan. 6.—Since our joint reports of the 23d and 30th of November, and another dated the 12th of December, the works have been steadily urged forward, both in the new ground and at East Snaefell proper. At the latter, in the adit end driving south, the lode continues without change, averaging about 4 ft. in width, underlying east, and composed mainly of a compact killas; from the hanging side for some little distance of late, a heavy spring of water has been issuing, which we purpose cross-cutting through when the end is further advanced, to prove if a parallel vein may not be standing alongside of us. At Glen Cherry we have cut out the necessary ground for a safe shaft top, as well as what was equally indispensable—from the situation—protected it from the loose overhanging browside by a strong framework of timber, and the shaft is now being sunk in firm ground, and already 4 feet deep. The adit north on this lode is driven 5 fms. under cover, and about 10 fms. from the river side. The lode is getting into a more settled character, carrying a regular flookan, with quartz and iron pyrites. At Glen Dhoo (the eastern boundary of the new ground) we have commenced a new adit to drive west on the cross vein (in advance of the old) towards the intersection of the Glen Barrail—north and south lode—which we find, from a careful examination and recent surface trials, has diverged considerably to the westward on this the south side of the river from its average bearing on the north side. The new adit is now in a good position to prove this important piece of ground, and in about 30 fms. driving, or less, we expect to cut the main lode at a depth where the rock is of a more settled character —60 feet or more from the surface—and the ground rising fast to the south. We do not think that at the present stage and season of the year the plan of operations could with any advantage be altered. The whole tract of ground, in our opinion, eminently deserves a thorough and careful exploration, being plentifully traversed by numerous lodes in a congenial stratification, and situated in the very heart of a promising mining district, with the facility for adit level operations as well as water-power. These are features and facts which the most unsanguine miner could not, we think, but regard favourably.—R. ROWE, W. H. ROWE.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more than ordinarily inactive this week, and the general tendency shows a depression of prices: a decline in the standard may probably have some influence.

WHEAL SETONS have been dealt in, but not freely.—WEST SETONS are rather quiet, buyers scarce.—CLIFFORDS have been dull, but maintain their quotations.—WEST CHIVERTONS appear to be firm at present figures, but few transactions reported.—CHIVERTONS have declined, and more freely offered.—CHIVERTON MOORS advanced during the early part of the week, but left off weaker.—WHEAL BULLERS have declined, and offered at lower rates.—EAST BASSETS have been quiet at minimum quotations.—CARN CAMBORNES have been enquired for, and some transactions effected.—SOUTH CONDURROWS are not so firm as last noticed, and more freely offered.—TINCROFTS are rather quiet, but apparently firm at quoted figures.—GREAT LAXEYS continue to be dealt in, and maintain their prices.—FRANK MILLS are enquired for at buyers' figures.—SOUTH DARRENS are less active, and but few buyers.—NORTH TRESKERBYS have been freely dealt in, at minimum rates.—WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST GRENVILLE have changed hands at lower prices.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY and HALLENBEAGLE are more than ordinarily quiet.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS have receded, and more freely offered.—WHEAL ROSE shares are dull at quoted prices.—GREAT WHEAL VORS have receded, and several bargains effected at minimum quotations.—EAST LOVELLS are quoted lower, but few transactions reported.—EAST ROSEWARNES have been enquired for at nominal figures.—ROSEWARNE CONSOLS and ROSEWARNE UNITED changed hands under present quotations.

CARN CAMBORNE continues to look very promising, and opening out most encouragingly in depth. The south lode especially is looking well, both east and west. The 50 east is worth 20*l.* per fm., and west 12*l.* The statement of accounts presented at the quarterly meeting, held on Thursday last, showed a credit balance of 513*l.* 14s. 9d.

TOLVADDENS have been sought for, at nominal figures, which have since been supplied.—PROVIDENCE MINES continue in request, at buyers' prices.—EAST CARADONS have been done at lower rates, and show a tendency to recede.—MARKE VALLEYS are apparently firm, at present prices.—WEST CARADONS are weaker, and but little enquired for.—TRELAWNYS are quoted lower, and very quiet.—HINGSTON DOWNS are sought for, at minimum quotations.—DRAKE WALLS find buyers, at fair market prices.—PRINCE OF WALES shares have slightly receded, but show a tendency to improve.—EAST RUSSELLS are heavy, at lower rates.—LADY BERTHA and CREBOR have changed hands, at minimum quotations.—CALDBECK FELLS have been remarkably quiet this week, probably arising from recent buyers recovering from the fatigue of their visit to the mine.

FRONTINO and BOLIVIAS have declined very considerably, probably in expectation of a call of 5s. per share, which is immediately required. Unfavourable rumours have been circulated very freely, which if correct may account for the non-arrival of the promised remittances of gold, as well as the non-publication in detail of the despatches which have been received from the mines. The shareholders loudly call for their production and publication, and I believe that as the directors and officials are the paid representatives of the company, the general proprietary have a legal right to examine all official reports from their agent at the mines.

MARKE VALLEY.—This mine has improved in several important places since last meeting, and with present prospects increased dividends may be anticipated. There are several cross-cuts in course of driving, which, when completed, will open long runs of additional ore ground. Marke's lode continues to yield the usual quantities of ore—the 100 east and west are producing together about 4 tons per fm. Rosedown lode is looking well in the bottom of the 90 fm. level, where the winze is producing 9 tons of good ore per fm., and the 60 end west is yielding upwards of 5 tons per fm. The other points of operation are looking highly satisfactory. The mine made a profit of 975*l.* 5s. 6d. during the quarter, paid a dividend of 1125*l.*, and carries over a credit balance 1242*l.* 12s.

WEST ROSE DOWN.—The operations are going on satisfactorily, fully confirming the views that were entertained in the reports furnished by the agents who recently inspected the mine on behalf of the sub-committee, appointed at a private meeting, when the services of Capt. Charles Thomas and others were called into requisition, whose opinions confirmed the able management of Capt. Seccombe, and from which we may gather that there is little or no doubt of the mine ultimately becoming as productive as at first represented.

WEST CHIVERTON.—The improvements which have recently taken place are fully confirmed by further discoveries in the several places, and the 80 and 90 west, and the 90 east, are opening out much richer than last week. The lode in the 100 is expected to be intersected in a few days; and, as there is not the least doubt as to the result, another 10 fms. of valuable ore ground may be calculated upon.

CHIVERTON MOOR continues to look remarkably well, the lode in the 40 east being still worth 20*l.* per fm., which is being driven at 50s. per fm. From the development of the West Chiverton, and the operations on the same lodes in this mine, we can have no doubt of the ultimate results. The new lode in the 20 is represented as looking most promising.—CHIVERTON: The prospects here are of the most favourable kind, and as soon as the communication between the bottom of the mine and the engine-shaft is effected great facilities will be afforded, not only for the complete ventilation, but the opening up a long run of orey ground.

WHEAL SPARNON.—The operations here are progressing very satisfactorily, leaving little or no doubt but that the mine will ultimately prove a productive and permanent paying one. The general character of the lodes is highly promising, yielding both tin and copper; and, from the size of that now opening on at the engine-shaft, large quantities of tinstuff can be returned, whilst the other lodes are likely to contribute freely.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—The prospects of this mine continue to look remarkably well, and there is no doubt of its becoming a permanent and profitable paying mine. The several improvements noticed a short time since are fully maintained. There is a large amount of tinstuff standing from the 205 to the 150, which can be taken away at a good profit, and the 216 west is opening out remarkably well, and the mine generally is in a far more prosperous position than for many months past; and the 216, west of Docker's, is opening out more than ordinarily well. The general meeting was held on the 9th, and from the statements made there is every reason to calculate upon large and increased returns; and but for the recent holidays and severe weather, from 37 to 38 tons of black tin would have been sold during the previous quarter. Notwithstanding all obstacles, above 36 tons have been sold.

WHEAL HARRIETT is represented as looking better in several important points than for some time past. The intersection of the lodes by the 115 and the 74 cross-cuts is watched with interest, as good discoveries are fully anticipated. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—So far as the *Times* is an authority, and its omnipotence in all matters commercial cannot be denied, the Stock Exchange markets are almost in a state of collapse, whilst, according to the same authority, the Mining Market is in an exceptional state of activity. There is no doubt of the fact that, considering the time of the year, and the adverse circumstances in which the country is placed by the high price of money, the latter market is more lively than dull, which is owing mainly to news of improvements in mines, more or less important, constantly reaching the market, and, of course, stimulating business in the shares. Besides this, the range of prices for the best mines is low, and the activity, therefore, originates mostly from buying operations. Thus there is a good demand for Ding Dong, Great Wheal Busy, East Rosewarne, South Darren, North Treskerby, Chiverton Moor, Hingston Down, Great Wheal Vor, South Condurrow, Chiverton, Prince of Wales, and others, and, as a matter of course, for all dividend mines, whether for tin, copper, or lead.

The CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINES are largely dealt in, and have again reached 1 to 1¼ prem. They had fallen to 15s., 17s. 6d., in consequence of the last mail not bringing any official report, but which is looked for by the next mail, due the middle of the month. FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD were, on the arrival of the last news, at 2 prem., and are now at par or thereabouts (20s.) The news in question being considered unsatisfactory, these shares offered the "bears" of the market a capital opportunity for the exercise of their peculiar vocations, an evil much complained of, which since "it cannot be cured must be endured;" but since Frontino shares have been at 5*l.* or 6*l.*, and the late heavy fall chiefly artificial, it is evident that the best course for holders of the stock is to buy more at the present price. They were more or less a speculation at 5*l.*, and to neglect them at 20s. to 30s. per share is, as it appears to the writer, to throw away a splendid chance of profit, as the stock must be less of a speculation now than it was at 400 per cent. higher.

A quarterly meeting of GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON was held on the 10th, which the writer, as proxy for a large shareholder, attended. Particulars of which will appear in the Journal. This mine was brought on the market by the late Mr. Lelean. It lies to the south of West Chiverton, and the lode sought for is a parallel one to that of West Chiverton. The agent attended the meeting, and reported that, assuming the two lodes to be lying at equal depth, it would require three months, and no more, to cut the West Chiverton lode. The meeting was harmonious. A call of 4s. per share was made, and it was resolved that 1522 forfeited shares (part of 6000) should be offered *pro rata* to the shareholders for the amount of the said call. The writer's advice is, that every shareholder should accept the said shares, as he believes the mine will be a success.

The quarterly meeting of BEDOL-AUR was held on the 11th inst., and the report very satisfactory. The sinking of the new shaft is proceeding with all possible speed to reach the junction of several lodes, when first-rate results are anticipated. This work will be accomplished in about three months. They are dressing at present about 3 to 4 tons of ore per month. The last report showed that on the St. Vincent vein the produce was 5 cwts. per fathom; on the Seven Stars vein, 6 cwts. A stope on the Brignia vein is yielding fine lumps of good quality ore. The Milwr vein is producing stones of lead. The tributers from the St. Vincent vein are getting some splendid rocks of ore from the back of the 77 yard level, all which excellent items justify the call of 2s. per share made at this meeting.

The writer is ready to receive applications for the HOLYBUSH COAL AND COKE COMPANY, holding a guarantee from the management that shares applied for through his agency within reasonable time will be allotted. According to the prospectus, there is a very large margin for profit in this concern.

From Mr. LELEAN:—The unsettled condition of the stock and share markets, and the downward tendency of almost all descriptions of securities that have exhibited themselves during the last three or four weeks, have not yet been arrested; for, though some kinds of securities show more buoyancy, the market remains comparatively dull, and everybody is looking for the favourable change that is usual after the monthly settlement and the payment of the dividends. The Mining Share Market has, as usual, exhibited less of an adverse tendency than any other market, and a tolerable amount of business has been done, Central Snailbeach, Chiverton Moor, West Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, North Treskerby, Great Laxey, and Rosewarne Consols being chiefly in request. The progressive mines that have been reporting very favourably maintain their position. ROSEWARNE CONSOLS continues to improve. The lode at the bottom of Ellen's shaft is large, and most promising. The 80 east is worth 4*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 70 east, 8*l.*; the winze below, 9*l.*; and the stope in the back, 15*l.* per fm. In the 60 east the north part of the lode is now 8 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. West of the sump the mine is also opening satisfactorily. In the 80 the lode is 10 in. wide, and though at present unproductive, it is promising, while the rise in the back of the 70 is still more so, with a fine branch of black ore worth from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per fm. Taken altogether, the indications are such, both east and west, that it is scarcely to be doubted that the present returns of the mine will soon be increased. My unhesitating advice is to purchase shares while they are to be had at a low quotation. CENTRAL SNAILBEACH continues to rise in favour. Not only are all the anticipations sustained as they drive towards the rich lode of Snailbeach, but they are finding the ground much more satisfactory than they expected to find it at that depth; and the high opinions which all who have seen it entertain of the richness of the mine fully justify Captain Kitto's judgment. I am recommending all my friends and clients to purchase 50 or 100 of the shares while they are to be obtained at the present quotations.

The adventurers in the GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON met on Wednesday, and made a call of 4s. per share, to carry on operations for the next three months, within which time the manager expects to sink to the 20, and either cut the lode or at once drive towards it. His report, and the frankness and fulness with which he answered all enquiries, gave much satisfaction; and as the special meeting forfeited the shares upon which the calls had not been paid, and resolved to allot them to the shareholders *pro rata*, the only thing that has hitherto affected the company will be got rid of, and the working of the mine will be continued with vigour. Everything appertaining to both the mine and the company looks well, and the purchase of a few shares, to hold for ten or twelve months, may be conscientiously and strongly recommended. GREAT LAXEY shares should be purchased by all who desire to invest money safely and profitably. The ascertained value of the mine will ensure the present dividend at least for many years to come, while the fresh discoveries that are every now and then reported warrant an expectation that the dividends, which now range from 60 to 70 per cent., including the bonuses every now and then given, will, by-and-bye, be augmented. At the present market price of the shares they yield a dividend of about 11 per cent. to the purchasers. I would just mention, in addition to the mines already named, Treiyon, Ding Dong, Wheal Margery, Wheal Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, West Chiverton, and North Minera, as all entitled to attention at present prices.

The late Mr. William Lelean.—In the death of Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN, which occurred on Wednesday, Jan. 3, the mining interest has lost one of the steadiest, most energetic, and judicious of its supporters. To considerable acuteness and a sound judgment there was added the result of long practical experience—in Cornish mining especially—and several mines that now stand high in the Dividend List are indebted to his energetic and persevering efforts for having been sustained while they were progressing towards it. If he had reason to believe that a mine or a sett was such as to justify reasonable expectations of its being profitably worked, he spared neither pains nor expense to obtain the judgment of competent and trustworthy inspectors upon it, and if this was favourable, and everything *bona fide* in the management, he threw himself into the adventure without reserve, and permitted no obstacle, not really insurmountable, to stand in the way of success. His memory was wonderfully retentive, and he was familiar with the condition, value, and prospects of almost every mine in the United Kingdom. He was, moreover, extremely desirous to see the mining share business conducted, in all senses of the word, respectably; and with a view to ensure this, he, in the year 1859, founded the Mining Exchange. In all business transactions, punctuality, judgment, and integrity were his characteristics, and he had the confidence of a large circle of clients, whom he had gathered around him by upwards of 18 years assiduous and honourable conduct. As a private friend, the late Mr. Lelean was greatly esteemed. His kindness of heart and generous disposition endeared him to many, who deplore his loss, and deeply sympathise with his family in their bereavement.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

While a few days since the launch took place in the Var of the *Varese*, the sixth of the armour-plated gun-boats constructed for the kingdom of Italy by the company known as the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, at the opposite extremity of France, in the Pas-de-Calais, one of the principal foundries is making important deliveries of cast-pig to England, and is also negociating for considerable quantities to be sent to the colonies. A French house recently sent in tenders for 2000 tons of water-pipes required for the town of Leeds; the amount of the contract was 13,605*l.*, and the French house lost the affair by just 4*l.* One of the large establishments in the Nièvre has obtained an order for 400 Bessemer steel axles for the Belgian State lines. The Maubeuge Company is repairing 22 mixed locomotives, and eight on the Crampton system; the engines were much injured in a recent fire, which was attended by no less disastrous results to 15 mixed eight-wheel locomotives ordered for Spanish lines. The Maubeuge Works are also constructing four horizontal-engines of 30-horse power each for Mexico. In the neighbourhood of Paris two horizontal-engines of 90-horse power each, and intended to be sent to Prussia, have already attained a certain degree of advancement. In the workshops of MM. Cail, Gouin, Jorst, Joly (of Argenteuil), and Rigolet, ironwork required in connection with the Great Universal Exhibition, to be held at Paris, in 1867, is also being proceeded with. On the other hand, we have a discouraging circumstance—some works in Champagne and the Lorraine have been stopped in consequence of a complete want of combustible. At St. Dizier pig has been almost completely neglected; the few transactions which have taken place in charcoal-made are all for works of the district. The last affairs show prices of 4*l.* 10s. 6d. and 4*l.* 11s. per ton, but offers have since been made at 4*l.* 9s. 8d. per ton. The demand for iron has been feeble, but prices are well sustained; charcoal-made has realised 9*l.*; mixed, 8*l.* 12s. to 8*l.* 16s.; and coke-made, 8*l.* 8s. per ton. There has been some demand for machine-iron. Combustible is very scarce, and some fears are entertained that it will be necessary to stop certain works; there has been an advance of 10d. to 1s. 8d. per ton on coal. Coal from the North of France is now realising 1*l.* per ton at St. Dizier. Prussian coal has also been advanced 7d. per ton of late. A decree declaring of public utility a projected line from St. Dizier to Vassy has just been signed.

Affairs in Belgium have presented no great importance. At the same time, pig has been very firm, although it is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the advance on the English market, English pig still competes in Belgium with Belgian; it is only, however, some inferior English marks which are entering Belgium. Casting pig is worth currently 3*l.* 16s. and even 3*l.* 18s. per ton. Some ironworks hope to be able shortly to revive prices, and take as a minimum basis 6*l.* 16s. per ton for rolled No. 1, with some modifications in the classifications. The demand for rails in Belgium is not very active, and the transactions in prospect have only a very secondary importance; forgemasters have, indeed, much difficulty in maintaining a high price for this article. The construction workshops are everywhere well employed; the home market has yielded some important orders of late. The steel works of Imphy and St. Seurin have decidedly acquired a footing in Belgium, having experienced only a feeble competition from the Belgian works. The experiments made hitherto by several establishments for working steel have been attended for the most part with disastrous effects. There was a misapprehension last week as to the operations of the Austro-Belgian Metallurgical Company. It was stated that the company had been refused permission to extend its proceedings in Croatia; the fact is the company has already a footing in Croatia, and it was an application for permission to extend its sphere of action to other parts of the Austrian empire which proved unsuccessful. A report has just been presented to the shareholders in the Belgian Central Company for Public Works and the Construction of Railway Plant. The period to which the report refers extends from Sept. 1, 1864, to Aug. 31, 1865, and we annex a few extracts:—"As in preceding years, the final result of the exercise is tolerably satisfactory, since it admits of a dividend superior to that of the past year. But at the same time we"—that is, the directors—"have seen vanish hopes which we had believed ourselves authorised in conceiving and expressing. As regards the works executed, the year has responded to our expectations. Orders have succeeded each other with regularity, so that we have been constantly enabled to maintain in full activity our workshops at Nivelles and Morlanwelz. The amount of the deliveries made presents, nevertheless, a reduction; it amounted to 109,139*l.* while the exercise 1863-4 exceeded that sum by 120,000*l.* This difference arose entirely from the nature and description of the vehicles furnished, since a greater number left our workshops in 1864-5 than in any preceding year. The orders executed have been accepted at comparatively unremunerative prices; but, on the other hand, the company has been enabled to recover the amount due to it on normal conditions. It has not had to receive in the new contracts entered into either shares or obligations; and if, in some cases, the directors have consented to rather distant terms of payment, it has at least been against fixed engagements, affording room for no fluctuations of value. The Council of Administration has resolved to persist in this course, as the past imposes too heavy sacrifices not to serve as an instruction and guide for the future. The crisis has continued beyond all our expectations, and has made fresh and deplorable progress. The depreciation of certain values has assumed proportions which none of us would have deemed possible, and it has amounted to more than 30 per cent. on certificates of the Spanish public debt. Very fortunately the general affairs of the company have enabled it to provide for all the necessities arising from this unfortunate state of affairs. We said last year, in detailing to you the early completion of the works involved in the construction of the Beaume and Marchienne line:—'Nothing leads us to entertain doubts as to the realisation of the profits which we anticipate from this contract. At the same time, notwithstanding the advancement of the works on the day on which the exercise closes, the Council of Administration has persisted in leaving the results of this affair outside the operations to which we have referred you. We have deemed it wise to postpone until after the complete execution of the contract the account of its results; it is a kind of extraordinary reserve for the following exercises.' Our prudence might then appear excessive, but, to our great regret, we have been obliged to recognise the fact that it was only adapted to the course of events. The profits realised from the Baume and Marchienne contract have realised our expectations, but it must be considered that we were right in regarding them, and presenting them, as forming an extraordinary reserve. It is as an extraordinary reserve that we have been enabled to have recourse to it to cover our losses experienced from the realisation of a part of the Spanish funds proceeding from the caution money which has been restored to us, and to balance the enormous depreciation of some of the securities—shares and obligations—which we have still in our portfolio. At the same time, it has appeared to us that we might in the present state of affairs make a better application of the profits produced by an enterprise beyond the ordinary and current affairs of the company than in applying them to cover losses arising from abnormal and exceptional circumstances, which no one could possibly have foreseen. The loss sustained by our Spanish affairs is considerable, the reduction which has taken place in the value of Spanish public funds, shares, and obligations which we held amounting to the large sum of 11,840*l.* It may be hoped that we have attained the extreme limits of this disaster; but if it were otherwise, if the financial crisis, which has so cruelly affected Spain, continues, and imposes on us fresh sacrifices, we are happy to be able to inform you that the participation of the company in certain other enterprises assures us another extraordinary reserve; and to meet these sacrifices we shall have no occasion to trench upon our ordinary resources—that is, upon the profits produced by the operations of our workshops." Out of the profits realised during the year (11,763*l.*, or 1929*l.* more than in 1863-4) a dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, being an improvement of 1 per cent. upon the distribution made for the preceding twelve months.

On the Havre market few affairs have been concluded in Chilian, which has, nevertheless, hardened a little; there have been purchases at 100*l.* per ton for deliveries at rather early dates; for the account some lots have changed hands at 98*l.* 10s. and 99*l.* per ton. Other markets have been quiet. At Amsterdam, Drontheim has made 59 fls. to 60 fls.; English, 57 fls. to 58 fls.; and Swedish, 58 fls. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has realised 68 fls., and North American 65 fls. At Havre, Peruvian mineral (pure standard) has brought 98*l.*; United States, Baltimore, 102*l.*; Lake Superior, 108*l.* to 112*l.*; Mexican and Piata, in bars, 82*l.* to 83*l.*; Russian, 104*l.* to 106*l.*; old yellow copper, 56*l.* to 64*l.*; red ditto, 90*l.* to 92*l.*; and bronze, 80*l.* to 90*l.* per ton. At Paris the quotation for English, in plates, has been 108*l.*; Chilian, 99*l.*; and Corocoro mineral, 104*l.* per ton. On the Dutch market the position of tin is relatively good, as is shown by the total deliveries published in a former report; affairs were not without importance during the second half of the past year; and as a general rule, holders have shown and still display much firmness; they seem to be convinced that the present price is moderate, as, notwithstanding the importance of the stock, and the near approach of a new public sale, they display little readiness to sell. At Rotterdam the quotation for Banca is 57¾ fls., and Billiton and English have realised the same terms. At Amsterdam, Banca has made 57⅛ fls. to 57¾ fls. At Paris the quotation for Banca has been 102*l.*; for Detroit, 100*l.*; and for English, 104*l.* At Havre, Banca has made 99*l.*; Detroit, 98*l.*; Peruvian, 80*l.* to 88*l.*; and Peruvian mineral, 40*l.* to 44*l.* per ton. Lead remains quiet, but is generally tolerably well supported. At Rotterdam, Stolberg has made 11¼ fls., and German 11⅜ fls. At Paris, the quotation for Spanish saumons has been 20*l.* 12s. per ton, and French have commanded the same rates. At Havre, Spanish has brought 19*l.* 16s. to 20*l.* per ton. A certain movement is remarked on the zinc markets; at Hamburg there has been a sensible rise, and at Breslau the market has also been very firm. At Paris, rough Silesian has made 23*l.* 12s. per ton, and at Havre the quotation has been 21*l.* 16s. to 22*l.* per ton.

Discoveries of tin have from time to time been made in various parts of France, but in such small quantities that it has not been practicable hitherto to work them profitably. Nevertheless, in consequence of some explorations undertaken by M. Montebras, of the commune of Soumars, in the department of the Creuse, there is reason to hope that this metal will be added to the list of the products extracted from the fruitful French soil. Captain Caron announces that he has detected in a specimen of the Soumars mineral the presence of niabium and tantale, metals the scarcity and cost of which render their study almost impracticable even by chemists. They are found in sufficient quantities in the mineral in question to be easily and profitably extracted. The Soumars mineral appears to be an oxide of tin, mixed with iron, manganese, and the two minerals mentioned. M. Caron affirms that he has obtained 5 per cent. of niabium and tantale from the Soumars mineral. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Caumont l'Evente Slate Quarries Company has just been held in order to re-constitute the council of surveillance, which was incomplete in consequence of the resignation of several of its members, who had retired in consequence of personal engagements. MM. Lehodey (president), Plon, and Pastor preserved their functions; and the meeting united with them as directors MM. Léon, Tripier, and Graugnard. The object of the sitting was not to deliberate on the ordinary accounts of the exercise, which will form the subject of an ordinary meeting. Nevertheless, the council gave some verbal explanations, from which it appeared that the working of the company's undertaking begins to acquire a certain development. The quality of the products obtained is satisfactory, and the production has some difficulty in keeping pace with the demand.

FOREIGN MINES.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The directors have received the following telegram from their resident director, Mr. Bland, at Clunes, giving the result of the month of October:—"Four weeks' return: quantity of quartz crushed, 4850 tons; yield per ton, 8 dwts.; received on account of this company's proportion, 1540*l.*: remittance, 800*l.*"

LINARES.—Dec. 30: West of Engine-Shaft—South Lode: In the cross-cut south, in the 120 fm. level, the granite contains some open joints, and is easier for driving than we expected to find it. The lode in the 110, west of engine-shaft, is looking very promising indeed, being wide, and spotted throughout with lead. The 61, west of Crosby's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 51, west of same shaft, the lode is better formed and more regular than for some time past. We have commenced driving the 75 both east and west of Warne's engine-shaft; the lode is large, with a good branch of lead on the north side of it.—East of Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 110, east of engine-shaft, has rather declined in value. There is a decided improvement in the 95, east of Shaw's shaft, and we fully expect now to open a long run of ore ground.—North Lode: In the 85, east of Field's shaft, there are good stones of ore, but it is not opening productive ground. The cross-cut in the 85 has intersected the lode, and the men put to drive east and west on its course.—Shafts and Winzes: Warne's shaft is completed to the requisite depth for a new level, and the ends started east and west. The ground in Crosby's shaft is hard and exceedingly difficult to sink. The lode in Cabrera's winze is disarranged. Thorne's shaft is going down in a very strong lode, worth 2 tons per fathom.—General Remarks: The stopes continue to yield the average quantity of mineral. Our machinery is in good working order. We estimate the raisings for January at 300 tons.

ALAMILLOS.—Dec. 30: In the 4th level, west of San Rafael shaft, the lode has fallen since our last report. The ground in the cross-cut, south from the same shaft, is very hard for driving. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Francisco shaft, is a little more open and promising than it was. The 2d level, west of the same shaft, yields good stones of ore. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Enrique shaft, is divided into two parts. We have intersected the lode in the cross-cut south from Cologan's shaft, and commenced driving west on its course. The 2d level, east of Magdalena shaft, is improved, and, being easy for driving, a valuable piece of ground, worth 2 tons per fathom, was opened last month. The part of the lode being opened in the 3d level, east of Taylor's, is poor, but there is still a part standing south. In the 3d level, west of same shaft, the lode is very wide, so that for the present we are leaving a part standing on the north side, which will be opened when we hole to Antonio's winze. In the 3d level, east of Antonio's winze, there are two lodes, and we are driving on the south part. The 3d level, west of same winze, contains a good branch of lead, worth ¾ ton per fathom. The 3d level, east of San Adriano shaft, is somewhat improved. The lode in the 3d level, west of same shaft, is open, and has a promising appearance. We have opened a long run of productive ground in the 2d level, west of San Adriano shaft, worth 1 ton per fathom. Great progress is being made in opening the 1st level, east of San Yago shaft. The lode in the 2d level, east of Crosby's shaft, is of a very kindly and productive appearance, worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 2d level, west of same shaft, the lode is greatly improved, and is now worth 1¾ ton per fathom. A very favourable change has also taken place in the 2d level, east of Jose's winze.—Shafts and Winzes: At Taylor's shaft the lode is large and strong, and produces some good stones of ore. The lode at Crosby's shaft is small, but we expect it to improve again. At La Magdalena shaft the ground is hard; it will be completed to the 3d level this month. Gonzalo's winze is situate east of Acedo's winze, and in advance of the 3d level.—General Remarks: In the stopes throughout the mine the lode is large. The working of the western section of the mine (La Venturera) is interrupted by the falling of the boilers. A new one is being prepared, and we hope to resume very shortly. The surface work is without any change. We estimate the raisings for January at 140 tons.

FORTUNA.—Dec. 30: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: In the 110, east of El Clavel sump-shaft, the lode is large and kindly, with good stones of lead, but not enough to value. The ground in the 110, west of the same shaft, is hard, consequently little progress is being made. We have an improvement in the 90, west of Henty's shaft, and it looks well for a further improvement. The lode in the 8, west of the same shaft, has fallen off in value of late, but we expect it will improve again shortly.—East of Engine-shaft: In the 70, west of Kennedy's shaft, the lode is not looking so well. The lode in the 55, east of Carro's shaft, has improved, and has now a very promising appearance. In the 45, east of the same shaft, the lode is disordered by a strong cross branch coming in contact with it. The ground in the 30, east of Santo Tomas engine-shaft, is rather hard, and the lode compact.—Shafts and Winzes: We expect to communicate Carro's shaft with the 70 in another month. In Mateo's winze the lode is large and strong, which looks well for the 110. We are sinking Baldanoda's winze as fast as possible to ventilate the 55.—South Lode: The lode in the 30, west of San Pedro shaft, is very compact, and opening good ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 30, west of San Francisco shaft, the lode is large and strong, and has a kindly appearance. We are unable to sink San Pedro shaft below the 40 on account of the water. The lode in Tejado's winze is composed of quartz and fine stones of ore. Cristobal's winze is down the required depth for the 40.—Los Salidos Mine: The 90, west of Morris's shaft, has reached the main part of the lode, which has a good appearance, being composed of quartz and lead. The 75, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, has completely fallen off in value since our last report. The 65, west of the same shaft, although not so valuable as it was, is still opening a splendid piece of ground, now worth 1¼ ton per fm. The 55, west of San Carlos shaft, continues hard for driving.—East of Morris's Shaft: The 90, east of this shaft, has greatly fallen off since last report; the ground is easy for driving, and letting out plenty of water. The 75, east of Cologan's shaft, is in a cross-course, in the east side of which we expect an improvement. The 65, east of San Pablos shaft, has come in contact with a cross joint, which has disordered the lode, but it is again improving.—Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Morris's shaft is not quite so good as it has been, but still retains its size and character. San Gabriel shaft is going down in a kindly lode, worth 1¼ ton per fathom. We have resumed the sinking of San Carlos shaft, which we are pushing on as fast as possible in order to ventilate the 65. The lode in Jose's winze is again improving; it is very compact and firm, and the ground hard for driving.

NEW WILDBERG.—J. Sanders, Jan. 6: There is no change to notice in Carter's shaft. The 40, east of Carter's shaft, on the Erbteilstergang, is still unproductive, and letting out a great quantity of water, in consequence of which progress in driving is slow. The 40 cross-cut north, towards the Dornergang, remains unchanged. I expected ere this to have intersected the lode, but I regret to say it has not yet been met with. There is no change in the 30, driving towards Davey's workings, which is still yielding stones of ore, but not to value. The drivage at the same level, west of Carter's shaft, is worth ¼ ton of ore per lachter. No. 1 winze below the 30, east of Carter's shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per lachter. Conder's sink below the 30 is worth 3 tons; the stope above the level, east of winze, 3½ tons; and west of winze 1 ton per lachter. Davey's stopes below the 20 are yielding 4 tons; and the stope above the level 1 ton per lachter; at the same level, driving west of Michael's shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton; and the stope above the level, east of the shaft, 1 ton per lachter. The tribute pitches in the 10 lachter level will yield on an average 1 ton per lachter. Johannes sink below the deep adit will yield 3 tons per lachter; and the rise above the level, 2½ tons per lachter. The Mittel Strecke is worth ½ ton; and the tribute pitches in the old mine on an average 1 ton per lachter. The sampling of December, in consequence

of the Christmas holidays, will not take place until Tuesday next, the 9th inst. The population of this place are chiefly Catholics, who will not work on certain days, four of which have occurred during the last fortnight; this has hindered dressing operations.

PONT-PEAN.—Extract from the report of M. La Force, the engineer, Dec. 11: Available reserves of ore: In my note, dated the month of May, presented by the gérant at the general meeting of the shareholders, I only reckoned on the massif of ore between the 15th and 17th level, the triangular pillar having for its base the distance which separates the 3d and 4th cross-cut, and for height the height of the staging. This massif of ore is now fully explored, and there remain still to extract 234 metres of the lode, which at the rate of 1500 kilos. per cubic metre, gives in 351 tons of ore when dressed. We can now reckon on the entire massif of ore comprised between the 15th and 17th levels, beginning from the 4th cross-cut of the 15th level south, as far as the 10th cross-cut; supposing the column of mineral preserves its inclination of 35 to 40 towards the south, we shall find a massif of ore of 180 metres in a direct line, and 20 metres from the inclination of the lode—viz., a superficies of 180×20, say 3600 metres. The size of the lode may be fairly valued at 3 metres (in the upper levels it has been 5 and 6 metres); we should then find 3600 metres×3=10,800 metres, which, at the rate of 2 tons per cubic metre, ought to give 10,800 metres×2=21,600 tons of ore, of which one-third is lead and two-thirds zinc ore. This quantity, at the rate of 300 tons per month, gives us a reserve of 21,600·300=72 months—viz., a reserve of six years' work at the rate of 300 tons per month. I must remark, however, that with our present means of unwatering we may have difficulty in mastering the water during the rainy season, consequently the exploring of this massif of ore will be uncertain, at least for some time; and that during this time it may be difficult to get a produce of 300 tons per month. Let us hope, however, that when our new pumping engine is regularly at work all these fears will disappear, and more particularly when the 17th level shall have been holed to the Ponds des Deputés. The pumps of the present engine will then become auxiliary only. It is probable that eleven or twelve months will see these hopes realised. Besides the reserve mentioned above, there exists still in the roof of the lode a massif of ore of 20 metres by 20 metres (say, 400 metres) of 3 metres width —say 400×3=1200 metres, which, at the rate of 500 kilos. per cubic metre, adds another 600 tons to our reserves. We must bear in mind, also, that the 17th level north has also shown mineral, which may be productive; and that the last cross-cut of the 15th level south, at 150 metres south of the Midi shaft, there appears a re-commencement of the productiveness of the lode—crystallised quartz, intermixed with lead and zinc ore, which may indicate the existence of rich mineral columns in the south region of the mine.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, Jan. 3: Roure: Richards's shaft is set to sink below the 100 metre level for bearers and cistern preparatory to fixing the lift. The 100 metre level south yields saving work of low quality for a width of 3 ft.; the same level north yields some very good work at times, the fissures in the lode being filled with fine sand, rich in lead. The 80 metre level south still lets out much water; we have commenced repairing the level in the eastern part of the lode preparatory to resuming the driving. The 60 metre level south is unproductive; the same level north of shaft, on Emily's lode, opens tribute ground. The 40 metre level, south of Agnes' shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 20 metre level, south of Virginie's shaft, yields a little saving work, but not much to value. The adit south of the same shaft is in a large lode, composed of friable quartz, spotted with mundic and lead ore. The stollen south of James's shaft is in a kindly lode, composed also of friable quartz, of good appearance. Our stopes and tribute pitches in this mine continue to yield a large quantity of stuff.—La Grange: The sinking of Nosky's shaft is a little retarded by a part of the lode coming in the shaft. The 40 metre level north yields stones of ore, but not enough to value. The 20 metre level, in the same direction, is in a kindly lode, showing spots of ore. The adit west from La Rancoule has entered stiffer ground, but is favourable for progress.—Mioche: The adit north, on No. 6 lode, is in soft disordered ground, and poor. The two trial cross-cuts west are without change, both hard and spare for driving. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit is composed of quartz of an unkindly appearance, and poor. Our tribute pitches have diminished in number, and are very poor.—La Brousse: The 20 metre level, north of Basset's shaft, is unproductive; the same level south is in a splendid lode, yielding 7 tons of ore per fathom. The adit south of the little shaft opens tribute ground. The winze in the bottom of the adit north is unproductive. We have four tribute pitches, varying in price from 12 frs. to 45 frs. per ton of 50 per cent. lead.—Pranal: The 70 metre level north, on eastern part of Susan's lode, is spare for driving, and poor. The 50 metre levels north, on both parts of Susan's lode, are unproductive. The 30 metre level north, on the eastern part of the same lode, shows spots of ore, but is yielding no saving work. The 8 metre level north, on St. Matthew's lode, yields ¾ ton of ore per fm. The 50 and 8 metre level cross-cuts are being pushed on with all speed towards this lode. Our tribute pitches are a little fallen off in value.—Surface: Since the setting in of the frost but little has been done to outdoors work, especially to masons' work. Our dressing has suffered, especially at La Rancoule, where it has frozen so hard that we have not been able to sample about 12 tons of ore that was dressed in the former part of the past month, it being as hard as a stone. Our samplings have amounted to about 233½ tons.

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.—In a communication from Pico Mulera, Italy, dated Jan. 4, Mr. H. Hoskings, whose name is well known to the readers of the Journal, writes—"The mortality amongst the workmen employed in the Mont Cenis Tunnel is so great, in consequence of powder-smoke and bad ventilation, that they have refused to work any more. The work is now at a standstill;" and the statement is especially interesting, from the precise manner in which it confirms the opinion expressed in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 2, 1864, by our esteemed correspondent Mr. Nicholas Ennor, in the account of his visit to the Tunnel. He then stated—"I next turn to the air department. The moment I came to the Tunnel I looked to its mouth; to my surprise I could not discover the least sign of smoke or gas emerging from it, which instantly convinced me that something was wrong. I had not entered the tunnel 200 yards before I met a still, dense smoke; it soon become so dense that I could not see a lamp on the opposite side, which, of course, was only 26 ft. distant. The horses and wagons passed, but I could not see them. This continued up to within 100 yards of the end, where a light could be seen for 20 yards. Here air was liberated sufficient to support the men with the machine, but as it passed back, where the sidemen were at work, it was all devoured by the men and lamps. I took the mallet to strike the man's borer, to say I had helped to drive the tunnel, but I could not see the head of it; so I threw down the mallet and took a pick and worked out a little. I now leave it for practical men to say what they think of working in such a place as this, and they are now only in three-quarters of a mile, and have nearly three miles more to drive. I was in about an hour, and when I came out I spit as black as though I had dined on lampblack—so did the gentleman that accompanied me. I think I have had over 55 years' actual mine practice, and I have come to the conclusion that this work will never be accomplished without other means than the present be adopted. I am satisfied that there is nothing deserving or eulogising to the French or Italian engineering for what is doing to carry out this undertaking, notwithstanding that they have an abundance of water-power at command, and machinery that, I should judge from a momentary glance, cost 40,000*l*. I will not, however, stop here to described the machinery already erected." Mr. Ennor contended that there was not a quarter air enough, and a man without that would decline and die; but beyond this he proposed a remedy. He said that there is water-power sufficient in the valley to drive in a 3-ft. tube-full of compressed air; this would drive out all the smoke and contaminated air, or, if exhausted, by this tube bringing out the foul air, and let the fresh supply go in through the tunnel. The same machinery could be tried each way, to prove which is the most effective. The work could not go on well till there was an effective circulating current in and out. He next suggested as a second means to bring a large tube down from the mountain top, and carry it into the tunnel end. This would produce a rapid current, or, if this be not found sufficient, put a furnace to it, as used in coal mines. Air in that situation can be carried, he said, to an unlimited extent. The first thing to be looked after is to have a circulating current of air—this attained, the tunnel would go through, but not otherwise. From the report above alluded to, it seems evident that Mr. Ennor's prediction is likely to prove correct.

NEW ARTESIAN WELL IN PARIS.—To the two artesian wells which Paris already possesses, a third is now being added—at the point called Butte aux Cailles, in the 13th arrondissement (Gobelins). The perforation has now reached the depth of 82 metres, being 20½ metres below the level of the sea; but before reaching that point considerable difficulties have had to be overcome, in the shape of intermediate sheets of water, forming as it were a series of subterranean lakes. The first of these was kept within its natural bed by means of a strong iron tube driven perpendicularly through it; that which followed received wooden palings, and the subsequent stratum being clay, the masonary was continued without difficulty to a depth of 5 metres above the level of the sea. But at this point a layer of agglomerations was reached, which let a great deal of water escape. It thus became necessary to have again recourse to pumps; those employed were in the aggregate of 20 horse power. Owing to the bad nature of this stratum it was resolved to protect the perforation by a revetement of extraordinary thickness; and in order that the well might preserve its diameter of 2 metres notwithstanding, the upper part has had to be widened in proportion, so as to give it the enormous width of 4 metres at the top. After this labour the work of perforation was continued through a stratum of pyroilthic limestone. At the depth corresponding to the level of the sea, they reached a layer of tubular chalk, all pierced with large holes, forming so many spouts, as thick as a man's thigh, through which water poured into the well with incredible velocity. While the pumps were at work to get rid of this water, a cylindrical revetement of bricks was built on a sort of wheel made of oak, and laid down flat at the bottom of the perforation by way of a foundation, and the intermediate space between this cylinder and the chalk stratum was filled with concrete, 47,000 kilos. of which were expended in this operation. As soon as the concrete might be considered to have set, or attained sufficient consistency, the brick cylinder was taken to pieces again, and the perforation continued to the pressure point, where a new sheet of water has been reached, requiring ingenious contrivances.

MINING IN CANADA EAST.—The aspect of mining generally in Canada East has made a material advance within the last few years. The appearances are very favourable, and the quantities of copper ore obtained, especially from some of the mines in the immediate vicinity of Ascot, are considerable. These ores being sold on the Boston and New York markets, but little is heard of them in England. The Lower Canada Mine, owned by some gentlemen in the States, is yielding a considerable amount of copper ore. Capel's property is divided into two mines, one part being worked by a Montreal party, and the other by Mr. Capel and some gentlemen from Stanstead, Canada East: they are working spiritedly, and raising ore. Ascot Mine is being worked by an Anglo-American company, and has greatly improved; at one part sinking the yield is 6 tons per fathom of 8 per cent. ore. St. Francis Mine is also looking well, and improving, 60 tons of 9 per cent. ore having been sent away within the last few months, though only a limited number of men are employed; this mine bids fair soon to obtain a good standing in the mining districts of the country. Indeed, Canadian mines generally are getting into good repute in Boston, and they appear to be more practically worked than during the late feverish excitement, and at present there is a better opening for the disposal of mining properties in the United States than in Great Britain. Work has been resumed at the Acton Mines, 25 men now are and 80 men shortly will be employed, and in the spring the works are to be renewed with vigour, and on a large scale. The New Acton Company have purchased a mine at Ascot, for ores to flux with the Acton ores, as they purpose having smelting-works of their own.

WHITE PIGMENT.—Mr. John Dale, of Manchester, proposes to decompose the material called satin white, containing sulphate of lime and alumina by chloride of barium, or of strontium, so as to replace, or partially so, the sulphate of lime by the sulphates of barium or strontium. The proportions to be used of the chlorides of barium or strontium will be according to the amount of sulphate of lime to be replaced. Secondly, he proposes to produce a substitute for satin white, by using caustic baryta or strontia, instead of lime as usual.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

The ingenuity of the Americans in devising practical and economic contrivances for saving labour and accomplishing an object in view is generally acknowledged, and hence it is that in the hands of Americans nearly all classes of auriferous and argentiferous ores found in the Pacific states of the Union—California, Nevada, and the territories—are made to yield satisfactory profits. An extremely valuable work* has recently been issued by Mr. Guido Küstel, who, from having for some time occupied the position of manager of the Ophir Works, is well able to write with authority on the subject. Mr. Küstel has been careful so to prepare the work that by carefully studying it one can learn to perform all the operations. The first chapter is devoted to the description of the blow-pipe and its uses—the tools, re-agents, &c., being carefully explained by way of introduction to the explanations of the mode of using the blow-pipe in making examinations. A chapter is then devoted to the description of the various gold and silver ores likely to be met with; and the general metallurgy of gold and silver ores having been treated of, we are introduced to the several modes of extraction adopted in working on the ordinary commercial scale.

The succeeding chapter brings us to a portion of the work of peculiar interest to all connected with the gold mining in Wales—the extraction of gold is described in so concise and lucid a manner, that shareholders will at once comprehend that the question as to whether or not any particular ore will pay for treatment is one that can be settled in a few hours. Mr. Küstel observes that the process of extracting free gold, and the manipulation itself, is very simple, requiring only a proper friction and contact with quicksilver. But there are combinations of gold with other substances in California refusing to liberate the gold by friction; such ores, as arsenical and some iron pyrites, or telluret of gold, require a different treatment. There are two principal methods—by amalgamation and by chlorination. For the purpose of effecting the amalgamation in the battery, amalgamated copper plates are provided, 3 in. to 5 in. wide, and of the length of the battery; one at the discharge, the other at the feed side, the latter being protected by the iron feed-plate. They are fixed with a pitch of 35° to 40° towards the dies. Other batteries are so constructed as to have sufficient space where the amalgam may accumulate. In this case the stamps are 3 or 4 inches apart, and from the sides of the mortar; also iron vertical grates inside the sieves are in use. The amalgam deposits readily between the rods. The amalgam adheres best to copper plates, which are coated with quicksilver. This is performed by rubbing quicksilver on the copper with a piece of cloth tied to a wooden handle, using some drops of nitric acid, which may be diluted with the fourth part of water. The quantity of quicksilver depends upon the quantity of gold in the ore. One ounce of gold requires 1 oz. of quicksilver, but when the gold is very fine from 1½ to 1¾ oz. may be used. The quicksilver is introduced every half-hour, or every hour, by the feeder during the stamping in each battery in ¼ oz. portions, more or less as the ore requires. This may be observed at the discharge.

When the amalgam appears very hard or dry some more quicksilver may be used, but if on the contrary the amalgam is too soft, or if quicksilver drops are perceived, less quicksilver must be introduced. The amalgamation goes on very rapidly. One hour after the quicksilver is put in no yellow gold particles come out of the battery, except in cases when the quartz, containing lead, antimony, or other volatile metals, is burned for the purpose of rendering it easier to break. Many particles of gold appear coated, and are discharged without being amalgamated. If the proper proportion of quicksilver, and the regular times of charging be observed, when the ore contains heavy gold (800 fine), 60 to 75 per cent. may be saved in the battery and the copper-plated platform, but light gold (300 to 400 fine), like Washoe gold, gives a less favourable result. A great many fine particles of amalgam adhere together, involving also manganese scum, if present, and form small spongy, blackish lumps, which are so light as to float over blankets, copper-plates, or ripples. It is, therefore, an error to use quicksilver in the battery if concentration is in use, and the tailings are not saved. The finest gold is easier retained by concentration than this floating amalgam. There is also no evidence of any advantage in battery amalgamation when the whole mass of pulverised rock is amalgamated in pans, unless the mass, or the concentrated part, is intended for roasting.

Amalgamation on copper-plated platforms, troughs, and other copper fixings are described by Mr. Küstel as very imperfect, and mostly abandoned. The old primitive method of amalgamation in arrastres gives comparatively good results on the free gold if, under good management, sufficient time is allowed; and this being described, he remarks that the pan amalgamation is a highly improved arrastre amalgamation, and at present the most perfect gold manipulation. The two conditions, friction and contact with quicksilver, are accomplished in a high degree by Wheeler's pans (which have already been described in the Journal). The supposition that a slow motion is favourable for the amalgamation is erroneous, and entirely refuted by recent experience. To what degree, however, velocity may be advantageously increased is not yet ascertained; but 60 revolutions per minute of a properly-constructed muller answers most satisfactorily, but the quicksilver is destroyed by friction to some degree. There is no chemical process required for amalgamation of gold, except with the ores already mentioned as requiring special treatment. By the pan manipulation the gold is extracted as near as 95 per cent. of the fire assay. The loss of gold in the pans does not result from defective amalgamation, but from improper discharge. Ores containing gold in such condition that it cannot be liberated by grinding, must be subjected to roasting without salt before treating in pans. The treatment of gold ore does not differ from that of silver ore, except that no heat and no chemicals are required.

But it seems that in Welsh ores the gold is seldom, if ever, free, and the simple process of roasting without salt, and then extracting the gold, gives no scope for inventive ingenuity, therefore the so-called gold ores of Wales have been subjected to all kinds of complicated and pseudo-chemical processes, not one of which has yet proved practically successful. The description of the ordinary chlorination process given by Mr. Küstel as now used in the Pacific States, cannot fail to be acceptable. The employment of metallic sodium, costing 5*s.* per lb., as a substitute for common salt costing 5*s.* per ton is an enterprise which would not be likely to find favour anywhere but in Great Britain, and hence it is that we hear so little of Mr. Crookes' sodium process, which is alike unphilosophical and commercially impracticable. The chlorination process, as described by Mr. Küstel, is based on the property of chlorine, which enables it, when placed in contact with gold, to form terchloride of gold without the application of heat. The silver, when in the metallic state, or as sulphate, undergoes the same change, forming chloride of silver, but the chloride of gold is soluble in water, chloride of silver only in a hot solution of salt. The process is carried out in Nevada, and Mr. Deetken, of San Francisco, beneficiates concentrated sulphurets from different parts of California. The chlorination of gold ores is very simple, still there are some delicate points in it. Comparatively very few hands are employed, and there are neither motive power nor steam. The process, if well managed, extracts the gold very closely. Coarse gold particles, generally not found in the tailings, would resist chlorination, or require too much time. According to Mr. Deetken's experience low gold (in fineness) in the tailings is preferable, it being sooner transformed into chloride. The tailings are subjected first to calcination in a roasting furnace, without being sifted; no salt is used, as it sometimes causes a loss of gold. The roasting is performed in the usual way, by stirring the mass at a low temperature, till all the sulphurets or arseniurets are decomposed. An addition of charcoal powder favours the roasting. After six or eight hours, when no odour of sulphurous acid is observed, the ore is discharged, spread out on a proper place, and cooled. The tailings or ore is then sprinkled with water, and shovelled over several times. A little too dry, or too wet, has a great influence on the result of chlorination. When moistened the stuff is introduced into wooden tubs, about 7 ft. in diameter, and 25 to 30 in. deep.

These tubs have a prepared bottom, which allows the entrance of chlorine gas from beneath into the mass of tailings. Near the bottom are two holes—one for the discharge of the solution, the other communicates by a lead pipe with a leaden gas generator. The generator is filled to a certain height with peroxide of manganese and salt. Sulphuric acid is introduced by a lead pipe. As soon as the mixture becomes hot by the fire underneath the generator, the chlorine gas commences to be evolved, and enters the tub through a connecting lead pipe. After some hours the whole mass is strongly penetrated, and the greenish gas lies heavy on the tailings. The tub is closed by a wooden cover. In this condition it remains for 10 or 15 hours, when the cover is removed, and clean water introduced. As soon as the water reaches the surface of the tailings the discharge-pipe is opened, and the water containing the dissolved chloride of gold is led into glass vessels. An addition of sulphate of iron precipitates the gold in metallic condition as a black-brown powder. If there are silver sulphurets in the ore, they by roasting without salt are converted mostly into sulphates, and in subsequent contact with chlorine into chlorides, which are not soluble in water, and remain in the tailings. The gold is, therefore, 995 fine. In the following chapter the extraction of silver is treated of in an equally practical manner, and the second division of the volume gives the general metallurgy of silver ores; to these we shall allude in another article in next week's Journal.

* "Nevada and California Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction for general use, and especially for the Mining Public of California and Nevada." By GUIDO KUSTEL. London: Trübner Paternoster-row.

GOLD IN WALES.

CROOKES' PROCESS OF AMALGAMATION.

Attention was directed in the *Mining Journal* of June 24 to a process devised by Mr. Crookes, intended to facilitate the extraction of gold from the auriferous ores of Wales, and it was then anticipated that marvellous results would be obtained from its introduction; since that time, however, but little has been heard of the invention. The patent relates to certain improvements in the method of treating ores or substances containing gold and silver by amalgamation, whereby those metals can be more perfectly and completely extracted and separated therefrom than by the processes hitherto adopted. Mr. Crookes' mode of treatment is this:—An amalgam of sodium is, in the first place, formed by combining sodium with mercury. The proportions may be varied within wide limits—that is to say, from less than 3 to more than 30 parts of sodium to 100 parts by weight of mercury. The sodium and mercury must be caused to unite, and the amalgam prepared with the customary precautions well known to and understood by chemists. The last-mentioned method of forming the sodium amalgam is that which he usually prefers in actual practice; but, if desired, the amalgam may be prepared electro-chemically, as described by Becquerel and other chemical authors, or by any other suitable means. The amalgam is then added to the mercury employed for the purposes of amalgamation, the proportions varying according to the quantities of precious metal contained, and the state in which it occurs in the ore or matrix; but as in the process the beneficial effects of the sodium are gradually removed, the action should be maintained, if needed, by occasionally introducing fresh supplies of the amalgam into the charge of mercury contained in the machine employed. The quantity must, however, be regulated and determined by the skill and judgment of the operator, as no definite and absolute proportion can be laid down as being necessary. If, however, the proportion of the alkali metal exceeds that of 1 part to from 120 to 150 parts of mercury, the amalgam becomes viscid, and its manipulation may be inconvenient. The effect of thus combining the sodium with the mercury is to impart to the latter a greater affinity for, or power of adhesion to, the precious metal under treatment than it possesses in its simple and uncombined condition, so that it will readily amalgamate with the gold or silver, even when the latter metals are soiled by grease or other extraneous matter. Although he prefers that the amalgamation shall be conducted in the presence of water, as in the usual processes, the operation, if desirable, may be performed dry. The amalgam above-mentioned should be stored in air-tight vessels, or under naphtha, such as metallic sodium is usually kept in. Instead of using the amalgam as hereinbefore mentioned, the sodium may be combined directly with the mercury employed, care being taken that the proportions shall remain substantially as already indicated.

Mr. Crookes claims that the invention can be used in conjunction with any machine or apparatus for performing the amalgamating process, and, in cases where amalgamating vessels, or receptacles or plates constructed of iron or other metal, are employed, an additional advantage arises from the fact that the mercury, combined as before mentioned with sodium, forms a thin film over the surface of the iron or other metal, thus aiding in the collection of any minute quantities of the precious metal under treatment. The subsequent extraction of the gold or silver from the mercury may be conducted in any desirable manner. The inventor does not find in actual practice that a small quantity of sodium, if accidently allowed to remain in the mixture of gold or silver and mercury, affects the subsequent treatment in any appreciable degree. In cases where, from the natures of the ores or substances under treatment, the mercury used for amalgamation becomes divided into minute globules, technically known as "flouring" or "granulating," there is frequently a difficulty in separating the globules from the heavy particles of the powdered ore or substance containing the precious metal; the addition of the sodium amalgam to such a mixture is found to induce the coalescence of the liquid or viscid metallic particles, so that a mechanical separation of the gold or silver amalgam from the gangue may be readily effected. The employment of sodium in combination with mercury will especially be found beneficial in cases where gold or silver occurs with pyrites, sulphurets, or minerals containing arsenic, antimony, tellurium, or bismuth. The process of amalgamation with ordinary mercury is difficult to perform in the presence of such minerals without great loss both of mercury and the precious metals under treatment, owing to the surfaces of the latter being in such a tarnished or soiled state that mercury alone will not touch them (as, for instance, when gold exists in pyrites), and also owing to the mercury becoming what is technically termed "sick," or "floured," in which state its power of uniting with the precious metals is much diminished; in these cases the addition of sodium amalgam will be found highly advantageous. Whenever the mercury has become "floured" it is readily restored to the liquid or bright metallic state by the addition thereto of sodium, either in its simple metallic condition or as an amalgam with mercury. Other alkali metals, such as potassium or lithium, and other metals strictly analogous thereto in their chemical and physical characters, may be employed as a substitute for sodium.

WHEAL BULLER—SPECIAL REPORT.

Jan. 2.—Wheal Buller Old Lode: The 40 is extended east of Hocking's shaft about 30 fathoms; the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, with a small leader of tin, but not of much value. About 3 fathoms behind this end a pitch is working in the back by two men, at 10*s.* in 1*l.*; the lode is large, and yielding low price tinstuff. At the 28 there are two winzes sinking; one winze is about 30 fathoms east of Hocking's shaft, or just over the 40; the other is 45 fathoms to the east of Hocking's shaft. The lode in the former winze is 7 feet wide, yielding some good work for tin, worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom, and sinking by four men, at 8*s.* in 1*l.*; the latter winze is of much the same character and value. I would remark that this tin is being found to the south of the old lode, which produced copper. The 80 is extended east of Kistle's shaft 80 fathoms; the lode is from 3½ to 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, and gossan, with stones of yellow ore. This end is about 120 fathoms from the eastern boundary, and it is going parallel to a bunch of ore that they had in Copper Hill. They are also expecting that it will be in the elvan shortly; if so, the chances are very favourable indeed for making copper. Therefore, I consider this to be a very important point.—North Tin Lode: Cross-cuts are extended north on the cross-course from the Old Wheal Buller lodes at the 50, 60, 70, and 80 fm. levels, and intersected the north tin lode; the length of these cross-cuts are from 60 to 70 fathoms. The 50 is extended west of the cross-course about 11 fathoms; the lode is about 6 inches wide, and yielding stones of good yellow ore, but not of value; the ground by the side of this lode is granite, with small strings or branches that contain tin. The productive ground around this cross-course is from 15 to 18 feet wide, yielding good work for tin, varying in value from 25*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom. The 60 is extended east of the cross-course 12 fms.; the lode carrying in the end is 3 feet wide, with a little tin. About 2 fms. behind this end a winze is sunk 4½ fathoms; they are carrying about 3½ feet of the lode, which is yielding tinny work, and worth from 9*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. The 60 is extended west from the cross-course 30 fathoms; the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide—a good bunch of tin, yielding excellent work, worth at least 30*l.* per fathom. This ground is standing whole from the cross-course. At 13 fathoms, west from this cross-course, a winze is sunk 5 fathoms, where they are carrying 3½ feet wide of the lode, and worth 15*l.* per fathom. There are two pitches working in the back of this level, one east and the other west of the cross-course, by four men in each, at 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* in 1*l.*; the lode is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 70 is extended east of the cross-course 12 fathoms; they are carrying the level 9 feet wide, which produces a little tin, but poor, and the ground, in my opinion, is getting too hard to make much tin. About 4 fathoms behind this end a winze is sunk 8 fathoms; there being water in it I could not examine it. A pare of men are stoping above the back of this level, where the lode is principally granite, with branches of tin running through it, worth 20*l.* per fm. The 70 is extended west of the cross-course 17 fathoms; the part carrying is 3½ feet wide, with branches of tin crossing the granite, worth 9*l.* per fathom. This end is about 4 fathoms before the winze from the 60, and looking at the character of the lode in the winze I don't think they are on the same part; but when this winze is holed the thing will be proved. The 80 is extended east of the cross-course 7½ fathoms; the lode carrying is from 3 to 4 feet wide, of granite, with branches of tin crossing it; yielding stamping work. The 80 is extended west of cross-course 4½ fathoms; they are carrying 3½ feet of the lode, which is granite, with branch or strings of tin, yielding stamping-work. In conclusion, I beg to say that they have a lot of tin ground laid open, the best of which I think will be found to be around the cross-course, although there is a good lode in the 60 west; but you will find by the perusing of the above that the ground in the 80 and 70 is very hard—too hard, in fact, for finding much tin; but I think for the next two months they will be enabled to return 14 tons of tin per month, and afterwards I should calculate that they will increase 2 or 3 tons per month. I think the driving of the 80, east of Kistler's, to be a most interesting point, and looking at the bunches of tin around the old lode standing on the south side, with the chances of meeting with ore in the 80 going parallel to Copper Hill and the old Wheal Buller, that the mine (which is now about paying its cost) is a good speculation.—G. R. ODGERS.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for Nov. is 31. They have consumed 2307 tons of coal, and lifted 27·8 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 51,900,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

	Millions
Chiverton—Cookney's 60 in.	58·0
Cargoll Mines—Michell's 72 in.	61·3
Crane—70 in.	63·1
Great North Downs—80 in.	53·3
Great Work—Leeds' 60 in.	62·0
New Rosewarne—Phillips's 65 in.	52·7
North Wheal Crofty—Trevenson's 80 in.	57·7
South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.	59·6
West Caradon—Elliot's 50 in.	58·3
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.	57·5
Wheal Ludcott—Willcocks' 50 in.	58·7
Wheal Margery—Welsley's 45 in.	61·8
Wheal Seton—Tilly's 70 in.	78·4
Wheal Tremayne—Michell's 60 in.	57·2

CUPOLAS AND BLAST-FURNACES.—The invention provisionally specified by Messrs. Grierson and Rigby, of Manchester, consists in a method of working cupolas and blast-furnaces without the aid of a fan, or other such apparatus. For this purpose they close the upper end of the cupola or blast-furnace, either by a movable or permanent cover, and apply a flue thereto, leading to a steam-engine, or other chimney. Where several furnaces are employed separate flues from each may pass to one chimney; or, by another plan, instead of discontinuing the top of the cupola, or blast-furnace at the height required for the charge, they erect a chimney thereon of suitable dimensions for the necessary draught.

MIDLAND AND GREAT WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY BILL.—We are informed that this bill has been withdrawn.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDOL-AUR.—T. Pierce, Jan. 10: The ground in Crofts' shaft is still rather hard for progress, and the depth is too great to admit of all the stuff being raised by hand, as it is now down more than 43 yards. The lode in the 70 end, driving south-west on the St. Vincent's vein, has considerably improved during the past week, the lode having widened, yielding now fully ½ ton per fm., and looking very promising. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70, on the Seven Stars vein, is producing 5 cwts. per fm., and is in very congenial ground. The end driving east, on the Milwr vein, is unproductive at present, but holds out every appearance of approaching productive ground. The tributers working in the back of the 77, on the St. Vincent's vein, have taken some large rocks of ore from the lode, and the end is looking highly promising.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Jan. 6: The lode in the 80 west is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, and promises something good. Heavy rains, and water quick.

BOLINGEY HILL.—E. Harvey, January 11: Our men are making good progress in driving the 10 west; in the present end the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, peach, and occasional stones of rich yellow copper ore. I can only express my opinion, as I have hitherto done, that a more promising lode at so shallow a depth cannot be found, and it only requires a proper development to make it a great and lasting mine.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Jan. 11: This last week we have been drawing from the 34, east of Williams's shaft, and some portion of it has gone through the stamps, and so far as proved I consider this long piece of ground will more than pay for returning. The fall of snow last night has completely filled our leats; no water cannot pass through; this has completely brought us to a standstill for the time with our drawing, stamping, and dressing, and will cause a delay in our sampling.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Jan. 9: The level driving south-west on the run of ore, on the west side of Clark's level, is yielding very strong lumps of ore, and the joint being tolerably wide, we are making good progress in driving. The stopes on the south side of the No. 2, west of Clark's level, are rather poor for lead. The driving east of Clark's level, on the No. 1 joint, is communicated with the eastern workings. We have crossed the north and south joint alluded to in my last in this driving, but found it close and unproductive. These men are now making a few more trials in the workings east of Clark's level. The level driving south-west from middle of incline, east of shaft, appears to be crossing an east and west joint, as the hanging ground is in a very disordered state. The level driving out south-west from near the bottom of incline, east of shaft, has undergone no change yet. There are two men sinking in the south-east level, in bottom of the incline, but we have found no lead of value here yet.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—N. Clymo, Jan. 11: Since the last report there is but little change. The 262 end west is still worth 14*l.* per fathom, and the 262 east 10*l.* per fm. The stopes are turning out an average amount of tinstuff In the 135, where we have recently holed to the old workings, we are still clearing the attle, and we expect it will take us a week longer to clear it.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy. Jan. 10: Saturday last was our pay and setting, which went off well. The following is a copy of our settings:—The 100 end to drive east, by four men, at 4*l.* The 90 to drive east, by six men, at 6*l.* The ground to square and lode to take down in the 90 and bottoms, by six men, contract 16*l.* The ground to stope in back of the 90, by four men, at 3*l.* 5s. The 70 end to drive west, by four men, at 3*l.*, 10 fms. certain.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, Jan. 9: The lode in the 80 west is apparently not quite so orey as last reported, being worth from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per fm. In the east end it has improved during the past week: we have had in this end some excellent gossan, containing fine stones of rich ore; at present the gossan has disappeared, and given place to a small leader of rich black and yellow ore, worth about 3*l.* per fm.; the remainder of the lode, 1½ ft. wide, also contains spots of ore throughout. Only a small portion of the lode near the cross-course has been taken down in the rise as yet. The ground throughout continues much the same as for some time past.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Jan. 11: We have just melted into a bar the remainder of last month's gold produce, weighing 48 ozs. 14 dwts., which, together with that already reported, makes the total produce of the month 90 ozs. 9 dwts. from 247 tons of lode-stuff (the December bars are numbered 72 and 73 respectively), making a total from the commencement of 978 ozs. 14½ dwts. obtained from 1380 tons of stuff. We are anxiously waiting for the new cog-wheel to have it fixed up, to commence stamping again. It has not yet arrived on the mine, but I confidently expect that we shall have it fixed up, and the machinery all going, by the end of this week. Underground I have no alteration to notice.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Jan. 11: Victoria engine-shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level west is large and well defined, and yields a little lead occasionally; the lode at this level east is also large and well defined, and very promising. We have from 3 to 5 yards to extend the cross-cut to reach the run of lead left by the adjoining company. The water is very moderate, and the machinery is all in good order.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—John Vivian, Jan. 11; Oatfield District: In consequence of the heavy rains of the past week, and the great influx of water from the western mine, the sumpmen at Wilson's engine-shaft have made but little progress in clearing the choke. At Common's shaft there is no alteration to notice in the various tribute pitches working in this portion of your mines.—Wheal Abraham (Middle Sump): The sumpmen have made good progress during the past week, and will finish cutting ground for our 50 fms. of 16-in. plunger-lift next week, when we shall immediately commence fixing the pump-work.—Wheal Sarah: The lode in the 40, west of Gard's shaft, is improving in size and appearance, and yielding some good quality copper ore. The stopes in back of this level continue to produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 30, west of ditto, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and the 20 will also produce 1 ton per fathom. We have completed our dressing-sheds in this part of the mines, and commenced to dress ore.—North Lode: The lode in the ends driving east and west of cross-cut has improved in size and appearance.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Jan. 9: The lode in the engine-shaft is about 20 in. wide, producing good stones of grey copper ore. Nothing new to report from any other point.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Jan. 6: The 42, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, is driven altogether 9 fathoms 8 inches, and since the lode was last cut through we have driven on the north side of it 2 fathoms 8 inches; the present end can now be driven at 7*l.* per fathom; provided it were extended about 3 or 4 fathoms further west it would be advisable again to cut it through, and ascertain its size and composition. The winze under the 30, west of engine-shaft cross-cut (situated about 3 fathoms in advance of the present 42 fm. level end), is now down 3½ fathoms, the lode in which is 5 ft. wide, producing copper ore, blende, and mundic. It is probable the tributers could break their usual quantities of copper ore and blende.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, Jan. 9: Walker's shaft is sunk 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 117 fm. level: the ground at this shaft is still favourable for progress. In the 117, driving west of the same shaft, the ground is still disordered by branches crossing the end, which is making the same spare for driving. We are now carrying a portion of the south part of the lode, which is producing some splendid stones of tin. This is looking well for further improvement in this level, as we are approaching a good lode that has gone down from the level above. The lode in the different stopes in bottom of the 105 are much the same as stated in my last report. In No. 1 stope, furthest west from the winze, the lode is worth 30*l.* per fm. In No. 2 stope, west of the winze, the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. In No. 3 stope, east of the winze, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, iron, and tin, worth for the latter 7*l.* per fm. In No. 4 stope, still further east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 105 end, west of the shaft, we are driving in the killas under the lode, which is favourable for progress. The cost for driving the same is 5*l.* per fm.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Jan. 11: We have purchased for this mine a 60-ft. water-wheel, iron axle and rings, with launders and stands complete, also iron axle for twelve heads of stamps, with frames, lifters, and heads. On Saturday next we intend to mark out wheel-pit, and set the same for excavating, also raising stone for building the same. We intend pushing on this work with all possible speed, so as to get the stamps to work, and prepare tin for market as soon as possible. With regard to the appearance of the underground operations, I may just say the lode in the 10, driving east, is still yielding rich work for tin. The lode in the deep adit level, driving west, is now 3 feet wide, and producing the same quality tinstuff as it has for some time past.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, J. Scholar, Jan. 10: No. 3 Lode: In the 70 east the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The 60 west is suspended for the present; the men are sinking a winze, in which the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm.—No. 6 Lode: In the 40 west the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm.

EAST POOL.—W. S. Garby (manager), J. Maynard, A. James, Jan. 8: Great Lode: The cross-cut at the 170, driving north to cut this lode, is in about 3 fms. The 160 is driven east of the cross-cut from the engine-shaft 37 fms.; the lode is small, producing stones of tin. The 160 is driven 38 fms. west of the cross-cut, and is worth for tin 20*l.* per fathom. A stope in back of the 160, east of 1st winze, east of shaft, is worth for tin and copper 50*l.* per fm. A stope east of 1st winze, west of shaft, is worth for tin and copper 25*l.* per fm. A winze in bottom of the 150, west of engine-shaft, on the cross-course, is worth 20*l.* per fm. Two stopes in back of the 150, east and west of engine-shaft, are worth 35*l.* per fm. each stope. A stope in the back, east of engine-shaft, is worth 50*l.* per fm. A stope in the bottom, east of engine-shaft, is worth 35*l.* per fm.—Engine Lode: The cross-cut at the 170, driving south to cut this lode, is driven 14½ fms., and about 1 ft. in the lode; it is of a promising appearance, producing low quality tinstuff. The 160 is driven east of Dennis's cross-cut, on the north part, 26 fms., and is worth for 5 ft. wide, the size carrying, 20*l.* per fathom, and still more lode to the south. The 160 is driven east of cross-cut, on the south part, 7 fathoms, and is worth for 6 ft. wide 25*l.* per fm. A rise in back of the 160 fm. level, 8 fms. west of cross-cut, is worth 30*l.* per fm. A rise in back of the 160, over cross-cut, is worth 10*l.* per fm. A winze in bottom of the 160, a little to the east of cross-cut, is down about 4½ fathoms, and is worth, for 6 ft. square, 20*l.* per fm. A stope in back of the 160, east of cross-cut, on the north part, is worth 40*l.* per fm. A stope in back of the 160, west of cross-cut, on south part, is worth 50*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 100, east of south shaft, is a promising lode, producing a little copper ore. The 90 east is a promising lode, producing a little copper ore. A rise in the back of the 90 is poor. The 90, driving east from the western boundary, on the north branch, is worth for copper 25*l.* per fathom. There is a cross-cut commenced at the 80 to cut the north branch. The 60 east is a small lode, producing stones of copper ore.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, W. White, Jan. 6: To-day being our monthly survey, the following work was set:—Boorman's shaft to sink below the 70, by six men and three boys, at 18*l.* per fm.; lode 1½ ft. wide, yielding tin to save, and the ground looking more promising. A rise above the 70, by six men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode worth 7*l.* per fm. The end, which is worth 5*l.* per fathom, is suspended till the rise is communicated to the 60. The 60 to drive east, by four men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode worth 5*l.* per fm. The 50 to drive east, by two men, at 6*l.* per fm.; the lode yields tin to save, and looks as if it would further improve. The 60 to drive north-east on the caunter, by two men, at 8*l.* per fm.; lode poor. There are also seven pitches at the 50 and 60, at an average tribute (at the present price of tin) of 9s. 6d. in 1*l.* The water in the mine is abating, and the engine works well.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Jan. 11: In Hallett's shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 85 east the lode is 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 85 west the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 75, east of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for length of winze, 10 ft. There is no change to notice in King's shaft. In the 75, west of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and more promising in appearance than for some time past. The stopes throughout the mine are much as reported last week.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, P. Casley, Jan. 9: We reported last week we had a kindly lode in Phillips's engine-shaft. We have now to state that the lode is from 18 to 20 inches wide, mixed with tin. We have broken some good stones, as a large quantity of rich tinstuff has been broken in former workings on this lode above the 10. We are much pleased to see this good indication in sinking. In Wheal Venton adit level the lode is holding good. The lode in Cranjack shaft is large and very kindly. In the 10 east we are leaving the tin part of the lode standing in the side. We shall take down the lode next week. The 10 west is producing tinstuff for the stamps. We have made North Bosorne shaft good 18 feet below the deep adit. We shall now clear up the shaft below with skip. The engine and flat-rods are working well, and all our work is proceeding very satisfactorily.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 10: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 85, is 15 inches wide, composed of quartz and prian, which produces stones of ore and a little tin, a kindly lode. The lode in the 85 west is 15 in. wide, composed of peach and quartz, with good stones of strong yellow ore, and letting out a quantity of water; here we are anticipating a change, because the lode is looking like it did in the level above, and the elvan is wearing out. The lode in the 75 east is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and prian, with stones of ore, and a little tin. We have no alteration to report in the 75, west of the cross-cut on the branch. There in no change in the 75 west; the lode in the stopes above this level is worth 10*l.* and 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 65 west is 3 feet wide, and worth for ore and tin 8*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stope above this level is worth 9*l.* per fm. for ore and tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 54 is 2 feet wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 7*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stope below this level is worth for ore and tin 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 35 west is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan and prian, which yields a little tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, Jan. 10: The mine is looking just the same as for some time past. The new shaft on the north lode, below the 45, is worth for length of shaft 100*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 40, driving west, is worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm. The eastern stope in back of the 40 is worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm.; and the western stope below the 20 is worth 40*l.* per fm.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 10: There is no change in either of the bargains throughout the mine to call for any remark since last reported upon, good progress is being made.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, Jan. 10: The new lift (from the 94 to the 80) is being fixed as speedily as possible. The lode in the 70 west maintains its size, 2 feet wide, and unaltered in appearance. The cross-cut in the 50 east, driving south from present end, is apparently in the country rock. Our labourers are at present engaged at capstan and winch.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrews, Jan. 10: The lode in the 115 north is without any change since our report of last week. The lode in the 100 north is still letting out a large quantity of water, and presenting a very promising appearance for an early improvement. The three stopes in back of this level are yielding respectively 6 cwts., 8 cwts., 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The wide stopes in back of the 45 north are yielding 1¾ and 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The water in our pitches is again decreasing, and we hope soon to be able to work them more advantageously.

FURSDON.—Capt. Collins, Jan. 10: The end in the 31 east is still in the hard bar of ground, which makes the progress slow, but promising ground for ore. The cross-cut north, in the 31 west, is in a change of ground, which appears like part of the lode, but we are not in it far enough to be fully satisfied. The pitches are much the same in value as they were las week.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Jan. 6: All points in operation are progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit. There is nothing particularly new to report this week, excepting that we hope to make a communication by a borer-hole before to-morrow morning. This is our pay and setting-day, particulars of which I will forward you next week.

— George Rowe, Jan. 8: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day, the following bargains were let, excepting the new engine-shaft, which is sinking below the 50 by a full pare of men, at 18*l.* per fm.:—The 50, east from cross-cut, to drive by four men, stent the month, at 12*l.* per fm.; the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of hard capel, spar, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fm. We have about 4 ft. of ground to open between the rise in back of the 50 and the winze below the 36, which is communicated by a borer-hole, and let to 12 men to bear through, and make the communication complete at 1*l.* per foot, which we calculate will occupy three days to accomplish. Also the stones to raise or quarrying for the buildings required for the new steam-whim.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, Jan. 2: In the 78 cross-cut south we are gone through part of McClure's lode—3 ft. wide, of capels and stones of ore, but it is rather disordered by the cross-course; there is a quantity of water still coming south of this, which I think is from another part of the lode. We have commenced a winze in bottom of the 65, on McClure's lode, producing stones of ore; this is to ventilate the 78. The 65 west, on the caunter lode, is worth 8*l.* per fm. No change to notice in the 52 west. The ground in the 65 cross-cut north is more favourable for progress. The stopes throughout the mine are producing about their usual quantity of ore. The ore sold on the 28th, computed 165 tons, weighed off 169 tons 14 cwts., realising 635*l.* 9s. 0d.

— W. Taylor, Jan. 9: In the 78 cross-cut south we have gone through McClure's lode about 3 feet wide, composed of capels, with good stones of ore. The lode at the point is rather disordered by the cross-course, but letting out water freely, and likely to be productive when opened off its influence We are pushing on the cross-cut south of this to the caunter as fast as possible. We have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 65, McClure's lode, to ventilate the 78; the lode here, although in the cross-course, is producing stones of ore. The 65 west, on caunter lode, has a promising appearance, worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom, and likely to improve, as we are now nearly under the ore ground in the level above. No change to notice in either of the other drivings. The stopes throughout the mine are producing about their usual quantities of ore, of, I think, rather improved quality. The ore sold on the 28th (computed 165 tons) weighed off 169 tons 14 cwts., realising 635*l.* 9s.

GODOLPHIN HILL.—J. Pope, jun., Jan. 5: We have cut a branch in the deep adit level, driving south-east of Charlie's shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed chiefly of peach and spar, producing some tolerably good stones of tin. From what we have seen of the underlie of the lode in the shallow adit there is about 6 ft. to reach the main part of the lode. The lode in the shallow adit, driving south-east of pump-shaft, is improving in size, at present 20 in. wide—low price tinstuff.

GOLCH HILL.—Jan. 10: The tribute pitch in the bottom of the 90 yard level is poor at present, and difficult to work, owing to the water. The pitch in Harvey's shaft is not looking quite so well as expected, but hope to report an improvement next week.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Jan. 10: The lode in the stope in bottom of the 10, west of the new shaft, has made a splice, but in the deepest part of the bottom the lode is forming larger, and produces good stones of copper ore. The lode in back of the 10, east and west of No. 1 winze, is worth for copper ore 9*l.* per fm.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—W. Skewis, J. Richards, Jan. 9: The ground at the 40, driving east, is a little more favourable for progress; the leading part of the lode is about 6 inches wide, and is producing some very good stones of ore of good quality—in fact, it has much improved since you were down last week. There is no alteration at the 40, driving west, since last week. The men have completed cutting winze plat, put in dam, and taken up the water, and have commenced to sink. We are nclined to think we shall not be able to sink far, for water.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, M. Jenkin, Jan. 10: The 70, west of Sleggan's shaft, is without material alteration since last report. The 60 west is worth 10*l.* per fathom. A winze in the bottom of this level is worth 12*l.* per fm.; this winze is just behind the end. We have commenced to drive through the lode from the bottom of the engine-shaft. The cross-cut north at Sleggan's, and the drivage south towards Pendarve's lode, are progressing favourably.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Jan. 9: The engine-shaft (after completing trip lodge) is again fairly under way sinking below the 72, and is down 13 ft.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth from 10 to 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The 72 south is now in about 9 fms. from shaft; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide, worth from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. The 60, driving south, is improving; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth ½ ton of lead per fm. No change in the winze sinking behind this end since last reported, valued at 1 ton per fm. In the 63, driving north, the lode is a very promising one indeed, being 3 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead per fm.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Jan. 10: In Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 166, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of copper ore—a very promising lode. In the 166 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 154 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 125, east of new shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, Jan. 8: The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 140, west from Offord's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 10*l.* per fm. In the 140, driving east from said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 120 is unproductive. The lode in the 130, driving east from Offord's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 110, driving east from Walker's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 100, west from Walker's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 8*l.* per fm. We have let Walker's shaft to sink below the 100, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for the length of the shaft (13 ft.) 24*l.* per fm. The 100 cross-cut, south from Walker's shaft, is still driving on the elvan course. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 100, west from Walker's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom for tin. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, is 4½ ft. wide, worth for tin 12*l.* per fathom. No. 3 stope, in back of said level, is worth for tin 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the 90 fm. level east, and west from Walker's shaft, is 10 ft. wide, worth for tin 20*l.* per fathom. The north lode in the 90, east from Walker's shaft, is worth, so far as seen, 20*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. The south lode in the 90, driving east, west from Walker's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the stope in back of the 90, east from Walker's shaft, is worth for tin 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 80, east from said shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the level, west from Walker's shaft, is worth 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80, driving east from Walker's shaft, is worth, for the part carried, 7 ft. by 5 ft., 8*l.* per fm. for tin. The stope in the back of this level, west of said shaft, is worth for tin 14*l.* per fm. We have let a winze to sink below the 70, east from Walker's shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the 70 fm. level end, driving east from Walker's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lodes in Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, in the back of the 70, west from Walker's shaft, are worth respectively 12*l.* and 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. We have resumed the driving of the 50, east from Walker's shaft; the lode at present poor. No change to notice in the 36 cross-cut, south from Walker's. We are progressing as fast as possible with the operations at Wheal Daniel.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers: The 22 is driving west of the engine shaft by six men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of spar, and capel, impregnated with spots of tin. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm., and is rising by four men, at 7*l.* per fm. The 12 is driving north on the caunter by two men, at 3*l.* per fm., and 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* for tin; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 2*l.* 10s. per fm.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, Jan. 9: In Gwyn Lliflon end the ground is a little more open, and letting out more water than it has done, therefore we are making better progress in driving. No lode taken down in Gwydyr since last report.

HALLENBEAGLE.—E. Richards, R. M. Kitto, Jan. 6: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 56, the ground is as last reported. The lode in the 56, driving west of Pinniger's engine-shaft, on Wheal Rose lode, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the sump-winze sinking below the 56, on north lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 56, driving east of Pinniger's engine-shaft, on north lode, the lode is small. The lode in the 40, driving east of King's shaft, on north lode, is 1 foot wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. We have cut the lode in the 36 cross-cut, north of King's shaft; it is small. The lode in Reed's shaft, sinking below the 43, is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. At Roberts's shaft, sinking below the 43, on Reed's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 43, driving west of said shaft, on Reed's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the 43, driving east of Bawden's shaft, on Reed's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Jan. 9: The stopes in back of the 30, east of eastern engine-shaft, are worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm.—West Hawkmoor: In the adit level driving west, the No. 4 lode is full 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and spots of tin and copper ore—a kindly lode. The stopes in back of this level are producing good stones of tin.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 10: Bailey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130, is worth 100*l.* per fm. for the length, 13 ft. The 130, east of Bailey's engine-shaft, is producing saving work. The 130 west is worth 25*l.* per fm. The 120 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Jan. 10: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2 feet wide, producing some good quality ore to the amount of 12*l.* per fm., and the ground moderately favourable for progress. The lode in the stopes, east from shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is 18 inches wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and showing a more kindly appearance.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Jan. 11: The 53 is being forced towards the cross-course as fast as possible, in which we are still driving by the side of lode. The south lode in the 41, driving east, is at present small, with a leader of ore on the north part about 1 in. wide; the ground is moderate for driving. The rise in the back of this level is up about 6 fms., where the lode is 4 feet wide, carrying a leader on the south part 1½ foot wide, composed of ore and a little mundic; in fact, very good. We cannot speak of its value, as we are only carrying a piece against the cross-course, in order to guide us in our rising. We are not yet certain which of these lodes we are driving on in the 30. The stopes in the bottom of the 41 west are now worth, as before stated, 12*l.* per fathom. In the 30 cross-cut, driving south, we have cut a little more water; the ground is much the same. The 30 east has a little improved, worth 3 tons, or 9*l.* per fm., and likely to further improve. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 6 tons, or 18*l.* per fm. No alteration in the tribute department.

LANIVET.—John Tregay, Jan. 6: Oulton's: The 20, east end, on the north part of Vance's lode, is producing good stones of tin. On the north part, in the west end, the lode is producing good stones of tin and copper ore. In the east end, on the south part of Vance's lode, the lode is producing good stones of copper ore. In this level west we have not yet reached the south part of the lode. The branches we have driven through are producing good stones of yellow copper ore and stones of tin.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Jan. 8: The 80 east has improved to 1 ton per fm. Other points just now are rather poor.

MAUDLIN.—John Tregay, Jan. 6: Old Mine: In the 80 east end we have not yet reached the lode. In this level the lode is large, and a very promising one.—West Mine: In the 20, west end, the lode is producing stones of yellow copper ore.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Jan. 11: Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the 80 yard level north is very promising, and producing a little lead. The ground in the cross-cut, driving east towards the red vein, is rather harder than last reported, and letting out more water; good progress is being made. The pitch in back of this level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The pitch, south of No. 2 winze is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level south is again becoming larger, and very promising for lead. The pitch in bottom of this level is worth 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The ground in the big cross-cut consists of limestone of promising character.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Jan 10: The lode in the 72 east is now about 2 ft. wide, carrying a leader of grey ore and iron on the south side, about 3 inches wide, and producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 52 east is 4½ feet wide, producing good spots of grey ore occasionally. This end will soon be in over the high back of the 62. The stopes in back of the 32 east are producing 1 ton of ore fathom. The weather has set in so very severe that we cannot do much in the dressing department.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, Jan. 9: The shaftmen have finished cutting the plat at the 120; they commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 120 to-day. The 120 is driven 9 ft. west of the engine-shaft; lode 1 ft. wide, with spots of ore. The lode in the 107 is 2½ ft. wide—spots of ore. The 96, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The stope, 12 feet behind the end, is worth 5*l.* per fm. No change in the tribute department.

NANTY.—Jan. 10: The lode in the deep adit level, north of boundary, has improved since last report; the present end is now intermixed with ore throughout. The winze will soon be down deep enough. The 10 below deep adit, north of engine-shaft, is now within a few feet of the point where we ought to meet the runs of ore seen above, in the bottom of the deep adit. On Monday last we sampled 31 tons of ore.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, R. Trevarthen, J. Symons, Jan. 9: Hambley's Shaft: There is no change to notice in any of the bargains below the 36 fathom level since the last report. The lode in the 36 fm. level east is rather disordered for the present, but we regard this as being only temporary, and, therefore, are expecting an early improvement; the lode in the rise in back of this level is improved, and now worth 9*l.* per fm. The men from the 24 fm. level end east are employed in rising in the back, the lode in which is worth 5*l.* 10s. per fm. We have not yet intersected the north part of the lode from the 12 west, and the ground is hard for driving No change to notice in any of the stopes or pitches.

NEW CORNISH.—J. Richards, Jan. 10: At South Wheal Maria operations have been commmenced on the course of the lode, west of the engine-shaft, at the 50; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, and a little ore.—Latchley Consols: In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, and east of the cross-course, the lode is increased in size, being at present 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and a small proportion of copper ore. In the back of this level (the 40), east of the engine-shaft, a stope is being worked, in which the lode produces 2 tons of ore per fm. In the back of the 20, west of the engine-shaft, a stope is being worked, in which the lode is worth 1 ton of ore, or 6*l.* per fm. In the 50 east, and east of Sleep's winze, the lode has been taken down home to the present end, and for the last 3 fms. it is worth on an average 4 tons of ore, or 20*l.* per fm.; the present end continuing of the same value. In the 60 east the lode has become very large (8 ft. wide), composed of strong capel, an abundance of mundic, quartz, and ore, worth 1½ ton per fm., and is altogether very promising; this is an important point, and driving will be hastened on as fast as possible. The dressing of the ore for the next sale is progressing favourably.

NEW CROW HILL.—Wm. Treloase, Jan. 10: The 70, east of engine-shaft, is still producing good stones of lead ore. I have no change to report elsewhere. We are not yet through the lode in the engine-shaft, at Louisa's, which is very large, and shows good spots of ore occasionally.

NEW EAST BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, R. Trevarthen, J. Symons, Jan. 9: The men in the deep adit have let down the water from this and middle level, and as soon as we have secured the adit, we shall commence clearing up Goppy's shaft, in order to facilitate the clearing of the adit level, and to work any ground that may be discovered by this means.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, Jan. 9: The lode in the 20 west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, mundic, and carrying a little saving work for copper ore on the south wall, indicating a speedy improvement.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Michell, Jan. 10: The lode in the 94, east of Bickford's shaft, is 9 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the same level west the south part of the lode has very much improved for copper ore since our last report, now worth 10*l.*, and looks very kindly for further improvement. The lode in the 84, west of Bickford's, is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and copper. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is 3½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of this level, west of Bickford's shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the same level, west of Taylor's winze, is worth 7*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 84, east of Bickford's shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 67 is 3½ ft. wide, and at present unproductive. The winze sinking below the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The tributers' pitch in the 58, west of Pool's shaft, is still looking well.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—R. Pryor, R. Traihen, H. Bawden, Jan. 10: The 52 fm. level endmen are at this time engaged in putting up a rise in the back of this level, in order to lay open some good orey ground. We have also taken the 52 fm. level endmen, west of engine-shaft, to drive a cross-cut north at the 10, west of Rickard's shaft, to cut the new north lode; this is an important point. The lode in the 10, west of Rickard's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth for copper and mundic 5*l.* per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the adit level, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, and still improving. Our tribute pitches, on the whole, are improved, and our sampling of copper ore will amount to 431 tons.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Jan. 6: The 100 is being driven east of cross-cut 15 fms., and has within the last 15 feet in driving passed through a cross-course, since which the lode has presented a better appearance, it now being 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with good stones of copper ore; driving by four men, at 11*l.* per fm.; and according to the run of the elvan course, seen in the cross-cut, this end must be very near the intersection of the same; but as the elvan course varies in width, we may have a little further to drive than was at first anticipated. The 100 cross-cut is being driven south of this lode 22 fms., and south of the engine-shaft 52 fms.; the ground for the last 8 feet has been more spare for driving, in consequence of there being a great many small branches crossing the end; this, we are induced to think, will shortly lead to the lode, as we know it cannot be far off the present end, but, no doubt, coming in contact with the elvan course has very considerably lessened its underlie; this end is being pushed on by six men, at 13*l.* 10s. per fm. Up to this time we have not met with that success which might have been expected in such a locality as this, although it must be borne in mind that cross-cutting is good mining, and we should strongly advise the adventurers to continue on the cross-cut to the boundary, and also to drive the 100, to intersect the elvan course, at which points we believe a great change for the better may be reasonably expected.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—W. Hancock, Jan. 9: Setting Report: The new engine-shaft to sink below the 43, by nine men, the month, at 17*l.* per fm. The cross-cut to drive south in this level, towards the No. 2 lode, by six men, 2 fms. stent, at 7*l.* per fm., in a good looking country; to drive west on No. 1 lode in this level, by two men, 2 fms. stent, at 4*l.* per fm.; lode 1½ foot wide composed of capel, spar, and blende.—Old Sump Shaft: The 60 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 65s. per fm.; lode 3½ feet wide, producing blende and lead; a fine looking lode, and from its appearance likely to improve; in the same level west the lode will produce 1 ton of good blende per fm., with rich stones of copper and lead; this end is at present suspended, and the men put to rise in back of the level east for ventilation, &c., where the lode will produce 2½ tons of blende per fathom, and good stones of lead; set to four men, at 30s. per fm., 4 fms. stent, or hole. The 50 to drive east, by two men, 3 fms. stent, at 30s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing blende and lead, but not enough to put much value on. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, will produce 3 tons of blende per fm., and a little lead; set to six men, 10 fms. stent, at 30s. per fm.; No. 2 stope will produce 2¾ tons of blende per fm., also a little lead; set to six men, 10 fms. stent, at 35s. per fm. The cross-cut to drive south from Mew's shaft towards the new engine-shaft, by six men, 4 fms. stent, at 4*l.* per fathom; the men to work from one o'clock on Monday mornings until ten on Saturday nights; the ground here appears to be a little stiffer than we calculated on. This level to clear west of Mew's shaft, by two men; here it appears the lead-bearing part of the lode is standing, where we have been breaking some excellent lead work; we are anxious to clear this level further west, to see whether the former workers have cross-cut to it; if not, I consider it is an important point. The machinery is all in good working order. We propose sampling on Friday next about 60 tons of blende.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—Jan. 6: The engine-shaft is now 7 fms. below the 85, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a leading part on the footwall about 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, blende, and yellow copper ore. The 85 has been driven about 5 fms. south from the lode, west of engine-shaft, but the part of the lode which appeared to drop down to the south of it at the engine-shaft, in sinking under the 70, has not yet been met with; a few feet more will prove whether this part of the lode has continued in depth or not. We have suspended driving east of the 70 cross-cut south, on the branch which we intersected, it having swelled in size and fallen off in composition; and we are now confining our explorations in this part of the mine to pushing on the cross-cut south with as much expedition as possible. In the end the cross-course has increased in size, and is of a more promising character than when last reported upon. In driving the shallow adit north, in the eastern part of the sett, the cross-course is in two branches, composed of quartz, with more gossan than before, and the ground easy for driving.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Jan. 9: Bennett's shaft, sinking below the 60, is now passing from the elvan into the killas, the character of which for the production of ore is, in our opinion, everything that can be desired; this speaks well for the south lode, which has made, and is still making, all its ore under the elvan in the western part of the mine, and as the lode will be entirely free from the elvan at the 72, and only about 3 fms. south of Bennett's shaft, we think the chances in favour of its making ore at that level are very fair indeed. This adds very much to the importance of the sinking of the above shaft to the 72, as at that level it will be midway between the north and the south lodes, and, according to their underlie, not more than 5 fms. from either. Nothing new in any other part of the mine since last report.

NORTH JANE.—Jas. Rowe, Jan. 10: Leeds engine-shaft is progressing favourably. The masons have nearly completed their contract. The engine is doing its work well.

NORTH MINERA.—Jan. 10: The cross-cut driving north at the 50 has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. from the shaft. No change to notice in the ground since my last report; it is still very hard, and we have met with occasional spots of copper during the past week. The 25 east has rather improved since last week, and is producing very good stones of lead and blende. The stope in the back of the 25 will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We are now engaged taking out the penthouse at the 40, so that we may be enabled to draw with the whim from the 50. We have had very rough weather lately, which has hindered our dressing operations, however I hope to have 8 tons of lead ore in the bins by the end of the week.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—Hy. Bennetts, Jan. 10: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 40; the lode is 1 foot wide, and poor; sinking by eight men, at 14*l.* per fathom. In the 40 end, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and producing a

little lead, but not enough to value; this level in places is driven through a promising lode, and stones of silver-lead ore can be seen in the back of this level; driving by four men, at 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The 20 end is driven 16 fms. west of Rye's shaft; the lode is 2 feet wide, and it contains lead, mundic, &c., and we expect an improvement in this end in a few fathoms driving, as we are getting in under a shoot of lead we had in driving the adit above, in which good stones of lead can be broken in the bottom of the adit; driving by four men, at 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per fathom. The lode in the adit end is 1 foot wide, composed of gossan and flookan, and letting out plenty of water, but we have not cut any lode as yet; driving by four men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The engine is working well, and making about five strokes per minute to keep the water; we have also in stock from 90 to 100 tons of coal.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, Thomas Jenkin, Jan. 11: We are happy to say that we are making rapid progress in forking the water, which is now being drained below the 60, so we shall soon be in a position to set some of our tutwork bargains. The engine and pitwork are in good condition, and working well, and the mine will shortly be drained to the bottom.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—W. Roberts, Jan. 10: North Lode: In the 42, driving east, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore—a very promising lode; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 42 the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding nearly 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 32 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and ore, of the latter 1 ton per fm. In the 52 cross-cut south no lode has been intersected yet.—Main Lode: In the 112 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing tinstuff throughout, worth about 5*l.* per fm. On the whole, I think our prospects are a little improved, on the north lode especially.

OKEL TOR.—W. Metherell, Jan. 11: In the 80 we have resumed driving south through the lode in the eastern cross-cut; the lode is composed of capels, peach, quartz, mundic, and a little copper ore. We are drawing out the water from Burley's winze, in the bottom of the 65, and shall communicate it with the rise in the back of the 80 as soon as possible, the ground being at present hard. The lode in the 65, driving east, is looking splendid; the ore-bearing part is 3 ft. wide, being composed of soft quartz, prian, a little mundic and copper ore, and will yield of the latter full 6 tons per fathom. The lode in the 50 cross-cut east cannot look better, without a course of ore, which we consider, according to the indications, as not being far off; the lode is composed chiefly of a beautiful white quartz, prian, interspersed with mundic and spots of copper ore, and the water continues flowing very strongly from the lode. The various stopes, nine in number, will average from 3 to 6 tons of ore each per fm. No other change to report.

PAR CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, T. Rich, J. Hosking, Jan. 8: Eastern or Copper Part of the Mine: Since our last monthly report the lodes in the different ends in our new speculation, in the south part of the sett, are improved. In the 60 east, south from Treffry's shaft, on the north lode, the lode is still small and poor; we are driving this end with a full pare of men with the utmost speed in order to reach the orey ground that is gone down from the level above. In the 40 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and copper ore, and worth for the latter 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 30, east of rise, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise west at this level is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.—Treffry's North Lode: In the 80, east of Treffry's north shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm., with promising indications for further improvements.—Western or Tin Part of the Mine: The lodes in the different ends are still very large, and producing low quality tinstuff, but no improvement in value since last reported on.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, Jan. 6: Sump: The water has been forked to the bottom, and driving the bottom level resumed. In the 130 east end but little has been done, the men having been necessarily otherwise employed. In the 130 west the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 130 north nothing has been intersected during the week. In the 120 east, on the south part of Skimmer's lode, the lode is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The 120 west end is not yet through the cross-course. In the 120 east rise the lode is very large, producing good stones of tin, and promising further productiveness. In the 110 east end the lode is worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 110 east end the lode is worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 80 west end the lode is worth 7*l.* per fathom.—Cobbler's: The lode in the 110 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 90 east end is worth 4. per fm. The lode in the 90 east winze is worth 14*l.* per fathom. The 68 east rise is being put up through to the 55 on the course of Skimmer's lode, with the view of proving that lode, and of opening the 55 north cross-cut, there being no convenient communication at present between this cross-cut and either of our drawing-shafts; we consider this the cheapest and most effective way of rendering this cross-cut available for opening on the north lodes, and having the double advantage of opening tin ground, at the same time rising on the cross-course.—Trevena's: The lode in the 47 east winze is worth 10*l.* per fm.—Cardozo's: The lode in this shaft is worth 30*l.* per fathom.

PENHALLS.—W. Higgins, J. Nance, Jan. 6: Engine-shaft: Having passed through the gossan in the 60 cross-cut, south of this shaft, we find the ground much the same as it was on the other side of it, but the water is considerably abated. The lode in the 60, driving west of north cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm., and in this level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm. The Downright lode, in the 60, driving west, north of shaft, is still poor.—Flat and Cowling's Lodes: In the 50, driving west, south of shaft, these lodes are 2½ ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; and in ditto, driving east, 3½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; they are also again met with in the 50 cross-cut south, having been heaved by a slide, and lost some time since, now 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom.—Flat Lode: In the 50 west, north of shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below this level this lode has just been pricked into, and we hope to give its size and value in our next.—Pink Lode: In the 40, driving west of south cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.—Flat-rod Shaft: The lode in the stope below the 20 east, on south lode, is 20 in. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Jan. 9: The lode in the 45, west of Watson's shaft, is full 6 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, worth for the latter 3 tons per fathom, value from 12*l.* to 15*l.* We have set to drive west by six men, stent 1 fathom, at 12*l.* In the 45 east we have not done anything since I last advised you, the lode being 5 feet wide, worth 5 tons of copper ore per fathom; value from 20*l.* to 25*l.* Our pumping machinery is working very satisfactorily.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 10: We are putting down the main rods, fixing the bottom plunger, &c., therefore we have no change in the shaft. We have had a slight breakage; the bucket-rod broke in the lift. We are opening a little west on the lode cut in the north end, it contains mundic and copper ore, but not to value. There is no change in the south end since last report.

REINNIE LAXEY.—W. H. Rowe, Jan. 9: The engine-shaft is now sunk 25 fms. from surface; in another fortnight, and about 6 feet deeper, we shall commence to cut out the ground for a lodge, prior to driving out on the course of the lode in the level (as near as we can ascertain) of the 20, at the old shaft, the water still lying in which, it is to be hoped, will be gradually drained as the intended level from the engine-shaft is being driven. I carefully examined the lode at the lowest point to-day, which I am glad to say has a livelier appearance than for sometime past; there is certainly no regular branch or vein of lead as yet, but the composition of the lode, and the highly congenial stratum of ground, give the strongest hopes that at a sufficient depth a regular bunch of ore exists. At the shallow adit cross-cut there is no change, except that the ground in the end is letting out an unusual quantity of water, which is probably coming from a lode near at hand. The western deep adit is now driven 20 fms.; the vein has been small for some distance, but now appears to be gaining strength, and mainly composed of quartz and a little mundic. The clearing of the main deep adit has been interrupted of late from the want of air; this is being remedied by a machine now in course of being fixed, and, I trust, will not only enable us to proceed with the main level, but also permit a new cross-cut to be started from this level, the object of which after a careful dialling I shall be the better able to explain. I shall hasten forward the work at the engine-shaft with all speed, as our operations there especially will soon begin to be of great interest.

RHEIDOL.—Jan. 6: Rhurruggus: In the 12 fm. level west the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of slate, spar, and blende, saving work for dressing. In Foxpath level west the Nantglass lode widens as we drive westward; it is now too wide to take the whole with us; we are driving on the south part, which is composed of hard clay-slate, spar, and stones of lead; the ground is very hard, and the end very wet.

ROARING WATER.—H. Thomas, Jan. 6: I now beg to furnish a report of our proceedings here during the last four or five months. The directors are aware that the underground operations were suspended on account of the influx of water in Gillman's and Grady's shafts, and the great expense of discharging it by manual labour. In order to obviate the difficulties we had to contend with, I received directions to erect a water-wheel, with its attendant machinery for pumping water from the two shafts, and also for crushing the ore. The following is a summary of the work done for the complete and efficient working of the machinery, all of which is fixed and erected in a substantial manner, excavations for wheel-bob, and logging-bob, joists 27 solid fathoms; masonry, including wheel-pit, bob-pit, main-head weir, logging-bob stands, water-gate walls and piers, 470 perches; launders for conveying water to wheel, 150 feet long by 4 feet wide, with frames and stands 28 feet diameter; wheel 4 feet breast; sweep-rods, two logging-bobs, one angle-bob, two balance-bobs, 352 feet of iron; horizontal rods with joints, stands and pulleys. (In the above work there are ten connections.) Enlarged water-course (in which there was considerable rock cutting) from main-head weir to launders, 320 yards. Fixed new pitwork in Grady's and Gillman's shafts, with bearers and cisterns, and sundry other work. I now beg to remark that the castings from Cork were not delivered on the mine till October 21 last, and the wheel and machinery were at work on Dec. 28 following. All the ironwork was done in the mine (except the castings) by one smith, and nearly all the carpenters' work by one carpenter; therefore the work above enumerated has been done without aid or assistance from any quarter, and is now perfect—better erected machinery cannot be seen. We shall now commence immediately to sink both Grady's and Gillman's shafts, which will be pushed down as fast as labour can do it, and in a few months the mine will begin to develope itself, and no doubt to the satisfaction of all concerned in it.

ROSECLIFF AND TOLCARNE.—R. Pryor, J. Phillips, Jan. 11: The sinking of Lindo's engine-shaft is being pushed on with vigour, and the character of the ground much the same as last reported on, which is in a beautiful channel. All other works are progressing satisfactorily.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—R. F. Treweeke, Jan. 9: We have commenced driving the 140, east of Ransom, where the lode is in a disordered state, occasioned by the cross-course, the whole being work of saving quality; going west we have not opened on it sufficiently to report on. The lode in the 110 east is poor. The lode in the 100 east is worth about 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90 east is worth 80*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of said level is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the 85 east is worth 6*l.* per fm.—Engine-shaft: The lode here not having improved in sinking under the 179 as had been expected, we are putting a stope over the bottom of the 170 east, where the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.; the lode in the end not so good, worth 8*l.* per fm.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, Jan. 8: The dam at the 20 west keeps back all the water there, and the men are now working regularly in the bottom of Ellen's shaft, where there is a large and promising lode. The 90, east of Ellen's, is hard. The 80 east is worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 70 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The winze below the level is worth 9*l.* per fm. The stope in the back is worth 15*l.* per fm. The north part of the lode in the 60 east is 8 in. wide, and yields good stones of ore. The 20 east is holed to the pitch above the 30, which will now be worked to much greater advantage. The lode in the 80 west is 10 in. wide, but unproductive. The rise in back of the 70, west of sump, looks exceedingly promising; there is a fine branch of black ore worth from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per fm. In the tribute department there is nothing new.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Jan. 11: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 110, and good progress is being made. In the 110, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, prian, quartz, and good stones of ore. Rowe's rise, in back of the 110, is being put up by the side of the lode. The lode when last taken down was worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 110 fm. level east the men are still engaged clearing and securing the level. James's rise, in the back of the 62 west, is being put up by the side of the lode, where the ground is favourable for progress. In Stancombe's winze, sinking below the 10, west of White's rise, he lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—William Spargo, Jan. 10: The new shaft is now sunk 5 fathoms, and the ground is favourable for sinking, and we are obliged to timber the ground as we sink, but I think it will stay without timber as the shaft gets deeper.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Jan. 6: We have commenced sinking the flat-rod shaft below the 54, which will be proceeded with as fast as possible. The endmen having been engaged at capstan the greater part of the week, very little has been done towards driving. These men will be mostly employed at capstan during the putting in of the skip-road.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—I. Richards, Jan. 10: The flat-rod shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 128, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, consisting of peach, capel, mundic, quartz, and a little tin ore.—Flat-rod Shaft: The lode in the 128 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze (Richard's) sinking below the 118 east is 4 ft. wide, worth for length of winze (9 ft.) 9*l.* per fm. In the 118 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, quartz, good stones of copper ore and tin, worth 2*l.* per fm. No lode taken down in the new shaft since last advice.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Jan. 8: There is no alteration to notice in the value of the lode in the end since my report of last week. The stopes throughout the mine are producing their usual quantity of ore. We shall sample this week about 30 tons of copper ore—12 tons of best, and about 18 tons of seconds. The dressing of lead ore proceeds as usual. The machinery is in good working order.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—W. Roberts, Jan. 10: The following tutwork bargains were set on the 5th inst.:—The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 56 by six men, at 18*l.* per fm. The 56 to drive east by four men, at 9*l.*; lode 1½ ft. wide, very promising, and yielding good stones of ore. The 46 west by two men, at 5*l.* A winze to sink under the 46 by six men, at 10*l.*; and the 36 to drive east by two men, at 7*l.* 10*s* per fm. We hope to hole the winze sinking from the 46 to the 56 in the course of this month, when a good piece of tribute ground will be opened thereby.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, Jan. 11: The lode in bottom of flat-rod shaft, sinking below the adit, is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, and good stamping work for tin. As soon as we get down to the bottom of the old men's cross-cut, which is about 7 ft. deeper than the present bottom of the shaft, we shall drive west, so as to unwater the cross-cut and prove the lode west, where, from as far as can be seen, the former workers must have had a rich course of tin. Our progress in clearing the cross-cut north at adit level is very slow, as we cannot get ahead owing to the large quantity of water here. I fear we shall have to suspend operations until the summer sets in. The water is washing back with the attle some splendid stones of tin, from a lode running parallel with the cross-course. This and the lode sinking in the bottom of the flat-rod shaft resemble that of East Lovell, being parallel lodes, and as we get back north we are getting in the same channel of ground as that of East Lovell. The lode in the 12 fm. level west is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, quartz, and tin, and letting out much more water than hitherto. As we get back west towards the great cross-course the lode is very much improved in size and character.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 6: The shaftmen are getting on as fast as they can with the sinking of the shaft. In cutting bearer-holes to fix cistern, they have just picked the lode, but we cannot tell anything about it at present. The lode in the adit west is 3 ft. wide, of quartz, prian, and gossan, and presenting the same kindly appearance.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 10: Youren's Lode: At Michell's engine-shaft, sinking under the 150, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking very promising. The lode in the 150, west of Michell's shaft, is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 140, west of Michell's shaft, is 20 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 130, west of Michell's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and producing stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the 130 west is 20 in. wide, composed chiefly of mundic. The lode in the 120, west of Michell's shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic.—South Lode: In the cross-cut south at the 150 the ground is easy for driving. The lode in the 140 east is 20 in. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 130 east is 2 ft. wide, with spar and stones of tin and copper ore. The ground in the cross-cut south at the 130 is very hard for driving. The lode in the 120, east of Michell's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. for tin and copper ore. The ground in the cross-cut south at the 110 is easy for driving. The lode in the 90, west of Michell's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, of blende, lead, mundic, and stones of ore.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—John Carthew, William Williams, Jan. 9: We are now fixing the skip-road in the Guide shaft, and expect by the end of this week to get everything in order to draw the tinstuff and water by the skip, and to be sinking the shaft below the 10. In the deep adit, on Casley's lode, we have not yet cut the caunter lode, which we are daily expecting to do.

TOLCARNE.—Jan. 10: Field's Shaft: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking below the 60, is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 60, east of shaft, is 18 inches wide, composed chiefly of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore. The ground in the 60 cross-cut north is rather hard and wet. The lode in the 50, east of the shaft, is 16 inches wide, composed of gossan and spar. The lode in the winze sinking under the 50, east of shaft, is 20 inches wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the rise over the back of the 50, east of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and ore, opening tribute ground. In the 40, driving east, the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of spar, and letting out a little water. The lode in the 30, east of shaft, is 15 inches wide, composed of gossan, soft spar, and a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 30, east of shaft, is 14 inches wide, consisting of gossan and spar.—New North Lode: The lode in the 50, east of the cross-cut, is 10 inches wide, composed of spar and ore, yielding ½ ton of the latter per fathom. In the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 14 inches wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the adit cross-course south is hard and wet.

TREWORLIS.—B. Dunstan, Jan. 11: The new engine-shaft is being sunk by twelve men, and is now down 6½ fms. below the 43; the men are making good progress in sinking; the lode in this shaft is 2½ ft. wide, and of a most promising character, producing a quantity of fluor-spar, about 1½ ton of copper ore per fm., with occasional stones of tin. The 43 fm. level end, west of this shaft, is being driven by six men; the ground in this end is improving, and also the lode, now producing saving work for copper ore, with fluor-spar and mundic. The 53 fm. level end, west of flat-rod shaft, is being driven by six men; this end is now just under the new engine-shaft; the lode in it is of the same character as in the shaft above. I hope to get this end past the new shaft by the time the shaft is holed, so that the men may not be hindered in sinking or driving. The 53, east of flat-rod shaft, is being driven by six men; in this end the lode is large and hard, producing good stones of tin. I have set two tribute pitches to four men, and hope when the new shaft is holed to the 53 to be able to set two or three more. The new engine and pitwork are working excellently. We have now ample engine power to explore the sett extensively, which, if vigorously and economically done, I have no doubt will prove remunerative.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—J. Remfry, Jan. 12: Yesterday we made a communication between the new adit and No. 2 shaft (No. 2 mine); this adit will now take all the water from the surface, and greatly facilitate the extension of levels east and west, which for the last day or two have been entirely suspended, on account of the heavy floods of water. The men after squaring the shaft will commence driving again, and we shall not be further troubled with water in this part of the mine, and consequently will be able to make much better progress. The No. 3 shaft is now down from surface 3 fms., on a lode over 4 feet wide, composed of kindly-looking minerals. The east stope, from No. 1 shaft, is being pushed on by four men. No alteration worthy of note has taken place since my last. The lode east, in the shallow adit, is poor; the driving is carried on by four miners. The railway is progressing as well as can be expected, considering the time of the year.

WALKHAM AND POLDICE.—John Lean, Jan. 6: In the 50, north of shaft, the driving is continued on the flookan, which is full 3 ft. wide; I think it is advisable to cut through the lead lode as soon as we are clear of the influence of the east and west flookan, which, no doubt, is the Wheal Pit copper lode; the driving north-east obliquely to intersect the same is in good killas ground, and shall have to continue the same about 5 fms., after which it will be eastward on its course; the price for driving is low, and the ground very congenial for minerals. In the 38 cross-cut east the copper lode, which I believe to be the Wheal Pit lode, is in a very unsettled state, and likely to be so for several fathoms, being within the influence of the great lead course; on the north side it has a well-defined wall, and on the south a flookan; water is flowing freely from the breast. Now that we have one of the east and west lodes I think no time should be lost in driving through the lead lode in the 26 to intersect the same in this level, as this lode is standing entire from the surface to the 50. With the men we have now employed I should recommend that for the present we put two men to drive north in the 60; four men to drive north-east to intersect the copper lode. In the 38 four men to drive on the copper lode. In the 26 four men to drive through the lead lode, to intersect the copper lode we have opened on below.

WELSH (Gold).—W. Vincent, Jan. 11: During the last few days we have had from six to twelve heads of stamps at work, according to the supply of surface water; the frost on the mountain is again diminishing the water. Underground there is nothing particular to notice for the week. The two surface stopes at Cefn Coch are producing stamps work. The south stope in the 8 fm. level, towards where the good mineral was lately discovered, will reach that ground in about a week; the work has been hindered by water from the surface. The north stope in the same level, for a height of 8 ft., looks well. We have plenty of work broken for the stamps, and our returns of gold from the rich work will depend upon the water we have for the stamping machinery.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 10: Engine Lode: In the rise in the back of the 144 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—tribute ground. In the winze sinking under the 134 the lode is 3 ft. wide, good tribute ground. In the 124 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and is apparently likely to improve. The winze sinking under the 114 produces stones of ore occasionally; lode 2 ft. wide.—Caunter Lode: In the 84 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, very promising, and producing stones of ore. In the 65 east the lode is disordered, and at present unproductive.—Middle Lode: In the 65 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore—tribute ground; in the same level east the lode is small. The lode in the 52 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, and stones o copper ore occasionally. In the winze sinking under the 52, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good work for tin.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, J. Donnal, Jan. 6: The 60 cross-cut to drive north of Maria engine-shaft, by six men, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm., stented to cut the Capel Tor lode; the men to work Saturday evening until 10 o'clock, and resume working on Monday mornings at 2, and if completed in eight months from this time to have 6*l.* premium. The 50 to drive east on Capel Tor lode, by four men, at 13*l.* per fm., 2 fms. stent, or the month. The 50 to drive west on Capel Tor lode, by four men, at 13*l.* per fm., 2 fms. stent, or the month. The 50 to drive east on West Maria lode, by four men, at 8*l.* per fm., stented 3 fms., or the month. A rise in back of the 50 east, on West Maria lode, by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm., stented the month. In the 40 and 30 fm. level cross-cuts the last stents are not completed. The 20 to drive east of Maria engine-shaft, on Capel Tor lode, by four men, at 5*l.* per fathom, stented to hole to the new shaft.—Tribute: A pitch in back of the 12, east of new shaft, on Capel Tor lode, by two men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.* A pitch in back of the adit level, on Capel Tor lode, by two men, at 13*s.* in 1*l.*

WEST NANTY.—Jan. 10: The lode in the winze going down in the bottom of the deep adit, 30 fathoms east of shaft, is yielding good saving work. The lode in the 10 below deep adit, west of engine-shaft, is yielding a little ore, but not of much value. The lode in the same level, east of shaft, is still strong, but unproductive. The stopes above the deep adit, five in number, will yield on an average 11 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., goes on as usual.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Jan. 8: The ground in the adit level continues good for progress. The ground in the 150 west is a little easier for progress at present. The part of the lode now being cut into in the 162 west is chiefly capel and quartz, spotted with mundic and yellow copper ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 162 west is a little more gossany at present, now worth for copper ore 18*l.* per fm. The part of the lode now being cut into in the cross-cut east in the 174 contains quartz, iron, capel, mundic, a little red oxide, and native copper and grey copper ore. The ground in the 174 west is, I am glad to say, equally as favourable for progress and for mineral. The machinery continues to work well.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 10: The ground in the 85, south of Taylor's shaft, is hard and wet; we estimate that we have about 6 ft. more to drive to cut the lode. The lode in the 75, west of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.—a good lode. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 65 east is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 65, west of Taylor's shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 65 west is 15 inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the rise in back of the 75 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; this is rising against the winze sinking in bottom of the 65. The cross-cut north at the 50 is easy for driving. Two stopes in back of the 75 west will yield on an average 3 tons of ore per fm. Two stopes in back of the 75 east will yield on an average 3 tons of ore per fm. The stope in back of the 65 is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom.—North Lode: The lode in the 65, east of Taylor's shaft, is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of ore.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, Jan. 10: Gundry's shaft is now down to the 42, and the shaftmen are engaged in cutting plat preparatory to driving a cross-cut north to intersect the lode. The elvan course met with in the 32, west of Gundry's engine-shaft, has heaved the lode, consequently we shall have to drive west through the elvan to see the lode on the other side. There is no alteration worthy of notice in Gutierrez's shaft, the ground being much the same as last reported.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 10: In the 110, east of Windstow shaft, the lode has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the same level west is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 100 the lode is small. In the 90 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 80, west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore.—Western Engine-shaft: In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. In the winze sinking under the 90 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic. The lode in the winze below the 70 is 2 ft. wide, all saving work for tin.—Old Whim Shaft: In the 130 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. In the rise in back of the 120, east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin. The 110 east produces saving work for tin, the lode is 1 ft. wide. The western shaftmen are progressing satisfactorily with the cross-cut south in the 110, and the old whim shaftmen are getting on favourably with the sinking below the 130.

WHEAL BULLER.—Jas. Inch, Jan. 6: The 80 rise, against Stevens's shaft, is producing stones of copper ore. The 80, east of Hocking's, on the north tin lode, is worth for tin 7*l.* per fathom. The 80 west is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The 70 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The winze under this level is suspended on account of water; this winze is 2 fms. before the 80 end. The stope in the back of this level is worth 20*l.* per fm. The 70 west, in this end, we discover is on the south part of the lode. We have brought back the men to strip down on the north part of the lode to meet the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level, which is down 5½ fms., the value of which is mentioned below. The 60 west is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The winze under this level is worth 16*l.* per fathom. The winze under this level, east of cross-cut, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The 50 west is worth for tin and copper ore 8*l.* per fathom. The 40, east of Hocking's, on Buller lode, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The No. 1 winze, sinking under the 28 fm. level, is worth 12*l.* per fathom for 6 ft. long. The No. 2 winze, sinking under this level, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Kistle's, is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, gossan, and of promising appearance, letting out its usual quantity of water.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Jan. 9: In the 108 east the lode appears to be split; the north part is about 1 ft. wide, and poor; the horse between is very hard, and we are still cross-cutting towards the south part. In the 108 west we have cut through the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, composed of capels, quartz, mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore, but of no value, yet a promising lode. In the cross-cut south towards the Birch Tor lode the ground is favourable for driving. The same remarks may be made of the rise in the 96 west, against the old workings. No change in the 96 east since my last report. In the 84 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, yielding of the latter 2 tons, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 84 east the lode is at present disordered by a large vugh, but it appears to be wearing out. In the 72 east no change to notice. The tribute department is much as usual. We are getting on well with our sampling, which will be about 130 tons.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Jan. 6: The lode in the 61 west is about 18 inches wide, producing some good stones of ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Jan. 6: The lode in the 110 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise above this level is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. Three stopes above this level are worth 7*l.*, 7*l.*, and 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 100 east is small. Two stopes above this level are worth 8*l.* each. We shall commence working a stope in the bottom of this level, where we calculate the lode will be worth 10*l.* per fm., as we have holed the winze upon the 110 fm. level end. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 west is 2 ft. wide, and producing stamping work. The lode in the 90 east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 3½ to 4 ft. wide, a good lode of tin, worth 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise above this level is 2½ ft. wide, yielding tinny work, worth 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80, east of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little tin. There are two stopes above this level, worth 15*l.* and 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, west of the shaft, is getting larger, and producing a little tin. The stope above this level is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 66 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fathom. One stope above this level is worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 66 west is small; the lode in the stope above this level is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 54 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 8*l.* per fm. We have no change to report in the boundary shaft.

— G. R. Odgers, William Bennetts, Jan. 11: We have no particular alteration to make since our last advice, more than that the 90 east is worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom for tin, and looking very promising.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Jan. 6: The 115 cross-cut is without change to notice since last reported. The lode in the stope in back of the 115 is worth about 8*l.* per fm. In the 90, east of cross-cut, on north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, of a promising character, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 90, west of cross-cut, the lode is large, but still disordered by the cross-course. The lode in the rise above the 90 is much as reported last week, worth about 25*l.* per fm. The ground in the 74 cross-cut is rather hard, but we expect it will improve shortly.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Stephen Davey, William Polkinghorne, Jan. 6: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is worth for tin 4*l.* per fathom. In the 82, driving west of cross-cut, we have met with a split of the cross-cut, which has for the time disordered the lode and the ground about it.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8*l.* per fathom. In the 65, driving east of shaft, we have met with the cross-course that has thrown the lode south, and shall now go in that direction to meet with it east of cross-course. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 10*l.* per fathom. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 5*l.* per fathom. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth for tin 10*l.* per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 5*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the adit level, west of cross-cut, the lode is producing good saving work.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Jan. 11: Clymo's shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 210. The cross-cut in this level is extended 9 fms. towards the lode. In the 200 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and still unproductive. In the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 190 north the lode is small and unproductive. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 180 fm. level north it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, it is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as usual. We sampled on Monday last two parcels of lead ore. No. 1 (computed), 60 tons, and No. 2 (computed), 20 tons, for sale on Jan. 15.

WHEAL NORRIS.—John Andrews, Jan. 6: The ground in Carter's shaft is not quite so favourable for sinking as it has been, in consequence of a stiff bar of elvan coming in the shaft. The lode in the 57 end, east of Carter's, is 2½ feet wide, consisting of quartz, peach, prian, and tin, worth for the latter 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 57, east of Carter's shaft, and east of rise, has slightly improved during the past week. In the stope in the back of the 57, west of rise, no lode has been taken down for the week. The new lode, in the 45 end, east of cross-cut, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, peach, capel, and spotted with yellow copper ore.

— John Andrews, Jan. 9: Since I last wrote we have taken down a piece more of the lode in the 57 end, about 8 feet long, and I am most happy to inform you it has further improved, which, in the present end, is from 3 to 3½ ft. wide, worth full 50*l.* per fm.—a magnificent-looking lode, in fact, the best I ever saw in the mine, and looks exceedingly encouraging for deeper levels. For the last 16 fathoms driving the lode in this end will average more than 1 cwt. of black tin to the ton of stuff, and never so good as it is in the present end. I look forward with great anxiety to the 70 fathom level, as it appears the 57 end has been driving over a splendid course of tin.

— John Andrews, Jan. 10: Telegram: The lode in the 57 end has further improved, now worth 70*l.* per fathom.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, E. Chegwin, Jan. 6: Jardine's Shaft: The sumpmen are making good progress in cutting down this shaft; the lode here in the 40 is 7 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not yet productive for tin, as in the 60. We shall begin to stope from the back of the 60 next week, and expect to raise a large quantity of tinstuff. In the 20 east rise the lode produces stones of copper ore, and lets out water freely. In the 20 north cross-cut a branch has been intersected—unproductive.—Lobby Shaft: We have completed the bed plank, and have 2 fathoms of the bottom of the shaft to clear, when this shaft will be ready for hauling, and will enable us to work the 60. This will require two or three days longer to complete. Belfry lode is easy for sinking, but unproductive as yet. Next week we expect to report progress in raising tinstuff.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, Jan. 5: We have to-day set 5 fathoms to sink in Smith's engine-shaft, as per bargain at the former price, 30*l.* per fathom, and we hope to get it down in good time to make a 210 fm. level. In the 196, both north and south of the shaft, no particular change has taken place in the lode since last reported on. In the 182, south of Smith's shaft, and the 162, north of Trelawny's shaft, we are driving each of these ends by the side of the lode, in order to effect a communication as fast as possible; we shall cut into the lode when thought desirable. The lodes in the 182 and 78, north of Chippendale's, are looking a shade better. The rise in the back of the 108 is progressing as fast as the nature of the ground will admit. Our tribute department is not looking so well as heretofore.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Jan. 11: The stopes in back and bottom of the 123, east of the new engine-shaft, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 7*l.* per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is small and poor; in the same level, west of cross-cut, on a part of Wallis's lode, it is yielding spots of fluor-spar, mundic, and black jack. The stopes in the back of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 7*l.* per fathom. We are still engaged fixing pulley-stands, &c., to commence operations in the south part of the mine as soon as the wet season will allow us to.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Jan. 10: In the 60 cross-cut, driving north from East Carn Brea, we have met with a lode, and so far as opened on it is about 2 feet wide, producing rich stones of tin ore; we intend to open on this lode, both east and west of the cross-cut, as fast as possible, to see more of its character. In the 40, driving west, the south lode is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; and in the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 100, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Jan. 6: The engine-shaft is sinking favourably, by six men and three boys, at 42*l.* per fm. The 120, west of shaft, is driving by six men, at 7*l.* per fm., worth 7*l.* per fm. The 120 east is driving by four men, at 10*l.* per fathom, worth 15*l.* per fm. The 110 east is driving by four men, at 13*l.* per fm., worth 14*l.* per fm. The 120, east of incline shaft, is driving by six men, at 8*l.* per fm.; the lode or part carrying is worth 6*l.* per fm. The men in the 120, west of incline shaft, are employed in rising a winze to the 110, which we hope to hole this month. The 110, west of incline shaft, is driving by four men, at 6*l.* per fm., worth 8*l.* per fm.

DIAMONDS.—The excessive rage for the possession of diamonds which has extended to every class of female society in Paris has given increased occupation to all connected with that trade. Paris, after London, is the great centre for the sale of Brazilian diamonds, and not only for diamonds, but for emeralds, topazes, and other precious stones. Diamonds were formerly sent in the raw state to Amsterdam to be cut, but the operation is equally well performed at present in Paris. Diamonds generally lose half their weight in cutting. The price of choice diamonds in Paris in the raw state, but of small size, is from 30*s.* to 4*l.* the carat.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JAN. 12, 1866.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	109	0	0-	—		
Tough cake & tile „	106	0	0-	—		
Burra Burra .... „	110	0	0-	—		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	12¼	-	—		
ditto tubes ..... „	0	14¼	-	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	111	0	0-	—		
Bottoms ..... „	116	0	0-	—		
Old (Exchange).... „	97	0	0-	—		
IRON.			Per Ton.			
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	10	0-	8	0	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	10	0-	7	12	6
Nail rods	8	15	0-	9	5	0
„ Stafford. in London	9	0	0-	9	15	0
Bars ditto	9	0	0-	11	0	0
Hoops ditto	9	15	0-	10	10	0
Sheets, single	10	10	0-	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0-	5	10	0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0-	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	7	0	0-	7	5	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	10	0-	—		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7	0	0-	7	5	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	0	0-	11	5	0
To arrive	11	5	0-	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	3	6	0-	3	14	0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6-	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6-	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0-	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0-	12	0	0
LEAD.						
English Pig, common..	21	10	0-	—		
Ditto, ordinary soft....	21	15	0-	—		
Ditto (WB)	22	10	0-	22	15	0
Ditto sheet	21	15	0-	22	0	0
Ditto red lead	23	10	0-	24	0	0
Ditto white	27	0	0-	30	0	0
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0-	23	10	0
Spanish	22	10	0-	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.		
Sheets	11¾d.	-	—
Wire	11¼d.	-	—
Tubes	12½d.	-	—
STEEL.	Per Ton.		
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	13	0 0-14	0 0
„ (hammered).	15	0 0-16	0 0
Ditto in faggots.....	16	0 0-16	10 0
English, Spring	18	0 0-23	0 0
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0 0	nom.
SPELTER.	Per Ton.		
Foreign	23	0 0-	—
To arrive	23	10 0-	—
ZINC.			
In sheets	30	0 0-	—
TIN.			
English, blocks 102	0	0-	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..103	0	0-	—
Ditto, Refined 105	0	0-	—
Banca	92	0 0-	—
Straits	91	0 0-	—
TIN-PLATES.*			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	14 0-	—
IX Ditto 1st quality „	2	0 0-	—
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	12 0-	—
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	18 0-	—
IC Coke ..... „	1	7 6-	1 8 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	13 6-	1 14 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10 0-	—
In London; 20s. less at the works.			
Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb. 10d.-			
Sheets.....p. lb. 10d.-			
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0 0-	7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We have again had rather a slack week in the Metal Market, and the amount of business transacted has not been very large; the prospect, however, for a good spring trade is very encouraging. Considerable attention is now being directed by those engaged in the metal trade to the proceedings of the American Congress; and great fears are entertained lest the party which is endeavouring to increase the duties on imported produce, so as to make them quite protective, should be successful. Should this be the case, it will have a very serious influence upon the market here, as various manufacturers in the metal trade are looking forward to extensive orders from America, and are hoping to do a very large trade with the United States in the spring, all of which would be entirely prevented if these high duties are established. We trust, however, that this may not be the case, and that the more enlightened statesmen in America may see the evil that would arise to America herself from the return to protective duties, and that the establishment of such duties may be prevented. It is surprising that the Americans, who pretend to be so enlightened and far-seeing, should not see the benefits arising to all countries from the extension of Free Trade principles; and we should have expected to find them the last in adopting the pernicious principles of Protection.

COPPER.—The market for this metal still remains in an unsettled state. We are, however, of opinion that, even should the affair with Chili be settled ere long, yet the supply from that country will be greatly diminished for some time to come, and, consequently, that the market will soon become much firmer. The advices from Bombay state that, under the influence of news from England, copper has advanced considerably in price, and is still looking upward.

IRON.—The first of the quarterly meetings of the Staffordshire ironmasters was held at Wolverhampton on the 10th inst. The attendance was small, and no appearance of animation was manifested. The stringency which now prevails in the Money Market, and the uncertainty with regard to the future in that respect, have undoubtedly exercised a chilling influence upon the trade; but, notwithstanding that drawback, it is not by any means in an unsatisfactory state—all the principal works have been tolerably well employed. There is now no probability of an advance in prices, but the condition of the trade for the next three months will depend very much upon the extent of the demand on account of America. There is at the present time a fair amount of orders from that quarter, but there is no doubt that a considerable portion of the iron shipped in the course of the last two months was in the way of speculation and upon consignment. The turn which matters may take is looked forward to with much anxiety. The men in different parts of the district appear very unsettled, and are manifesting a spirit of insubordination, and it is feared that, should there be any indication of an improvement in the trade, fresh demands will be made by them. In Welsh the trade is more active than is usually the case at this period of the year. Most of the old orders have been cleared off the books, and several new contracts on foreign account are in course of execution. In Swedish iron some large transactions have again occurred; the price, however, has not improved. In Scotch pig-iron, at the commencement of the week, the price stood at 65s. 4½d. cash, and afterwards improved to 65s. 9d. cash; but in consequence of the injury to the telegraph wires, the latest prices have not come to hand.

LEAD.—The market is steady, at 21*l.* 10s. for common English pig, 21*l.* 15s. for LB, and 22*l.* 10s. to 22*l.* 15s. for WB.

TIN.—The price of foreign has again declined during the week, and Straits has been sold at 90*l.* to 90*l.* 10s. cash, and afterwards at 89*l.* 10s. cash, and Banca at 92*l.*; however, towards the close of the week the market for Straits has become rather steadier, and business has been done at 91*l.* to 91*l.* 10s. cash. Banca, in Holland, is dull, at 56½ fls. to 57 fls., and the value is expected to rule much lower shortly, if the Government puts up for sale the full quantity now in possession of the Trading Company.

SPELTER has improved in value during the week, and parcels on the spot have been sold at 23*l.*, and holders are now asking 23*l.* 10s.

TIN-PLATES.—Increased activity marks the trade, owing to the continued demand from America.

STEEL.—Stock very small, and prices are, consequently, likely to improve. QUICKSILVER without change.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—JAN. 11.

PIG-IRON market continues animated, but prices rather fluctuating. Speculative feeling somewhat weaker; prices closing to-day rather easier.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The new year opens cheerily. The ironmasters having wisely decided against advancing prices, orders are being given out freely, and trade is on the increase. Bars are much firmer; ruling prices, f.o.b. here, are—common, 7*l.* 10s.; second best, 8*l.*; and best Staffordshire, 8*l.* 10s. to 9*l.*; makers stiff at these quotations. American orders, especially for rails, are crowding in fast, as there is some apprehension of an increased import duty in the States. East Indian advices show considerable improvement, and large rail contracts are reported to hand. An enormous demand for hoops exists, and it is almost impossible to get deliveries under two months. Best Staffordshire hoops may be quoted at 10*l.*, f.o.b. here. The whole iron trade is in a thoroughly healthy condition, and likely to continue so all the year.

TIN-PLATES continue in unprecedented demand. Prices have advanced 2s. per box this year, and do not seem likely to stop under 40s. for best charcoal. The American demand continues excessive, and almost any price will be given for prompt shipments. Enquiries are coming in more freely from the Mediterranean and Continent. Prices here are very fluctuating, but may be quoted—Best charcoals, 34s. to 35s., IC; second quality, 29s. 6d. to 32s.; cokes, common, 27s.; best, 29s. to 30s. Last month's exports show a slight falling off in quantity, which will, however, doubtless, be more than recovered this month.

COPPER.—The market is at present in a most uncertain state, and it is hazardous to venture on any settled opinion; but taking into consideration the excellent prospects of the whole metal trade, we see no reason why prices should be reduced; on the other hand, there seems every probability of the Chilian affair being brought to a speedy close, as Spain seems likely to have her hands pretty full at home ere long. Of course, the raising of the Chilian blockade will necessarily check any immediate advance, but need not depress prices to any serious extent.

TIN.—English steady, at smelters' lists, with a fair demand. Foreign rather stagnant. LEAD in brisk demand.

SPELTER and ZINC on the advance, with plenty of enquiry.

IMPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1865.

50 tons of iron ore; 601 tons of copper ore; 57 sacks of copper ore; 252 pigs of copper; 276 bundles of copper; 505 bags of copper; 229 serons of copper; 7103 bars of copper; 29,299 ingots of copper; 2362 tiles of copper; 18,429 quintals of copper; 15,633 quintals of copper regulus; 444,899 kilos. of copper regulus; 282 serons of copper regulus; 903 bags of argentiferous copper ore; 7 packages of old copper; 293 sacks of tin bartilla; 11,359 pigs of lead; 11 cases of scrap steel; 7 bags of old brass; 1 anchor and chains; 34 boxes of nails; 1 cask of metal; 4 bundles of iron wire; 1 bundle of iron; 4405 bars of iron; 1 case of steel; 18 cast-steel tyres; 470 tons of brimstone; 2540 tons of sulphur ore; 2582 quintals of sulphur ore; 3549 cantars of brimstone; 3 cases of ironware; 213 bags of silver ore; 2 bags of silver plate; 330 bars of tin; 1670 tons of manganese ore; 89 bars of zinc; 984 ingots of zinc; 4009 plates of zinc; 60 casks of rolled zinc; 16 cases of brass and ironware; 50 bars of spring steel; 3810 ingots of spelter; 107 cases of ironware; 90 barrels of nails; 5 casks of nails; 1 iron cannon; 10 packages of muskets.

EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1865.

11,210 tons of bar; 1562 tons of rod; 2440 tons of hoop; 2498 tons of sheet; 6393 tons of pig; 1394 tons of railway; 842 tons of plate; ⅛ ton of oval; 7¼ tons of rails; 60 tons of tyres; 1¼ ton of angle; 10 tons of Swedes; 97 tons of strips; 64 tons of bands; 7,326 boxes of tin-plates.

THE IRON TRADE—[GRIFFITHS'S BI-WEEKLY REPORT.]

WOLVERHAMPTON, JAN. 12.—The quarterly meeting was held in the Town Hall yesterday, at Birmingham. The hall was well filled, the attendance of the trade from all parts of the kingdom being good, and the prospects of the trade were generally considered satisfactory. Pig-Iron was firm, and some considerable sales were effected: 5000 tons of Barrow hematites changed hands at 3*l.* 15s.; 500 tons of Mathew's Corbyn Hall, at 4*l.* Several large lots of Lilleshall (Shropshire), both hot and cold blast, changed hands; and this company advanced their price on refined metal and strong forge 5s. per ton, which was readily submitted to by buyers. Butlin (Northampton), No. 1, fetched 4*l.* per ton. Brayford's Windmill End cinder, 3*l.* 6s. 3d.; and Messrs. Gibbons' melters Nos. 1, 2, and 3, realised the same price frequently during the market. Parkfield were in good demand at 3*l.*, and their mine pigs at 3*l.* 10s. Ward's, Addenbrook's, The Union, Jones's Spring Vale hydrates, Capt. Bennett's common, Turley's Ladymoor, and Bilston Brook melters were all in active demand at our Saturday's quotations. The demand for finished iron was satisfactory, and quarter-day passed off cheerfully. Future prospects considered good.

BIRMINGHAM, JAN. 12.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports—The quarterly meeting at the Town Hall was well attended, and a fair business. In Pigs the firmness is steady, and likely to continue as they are now, for the first time in the past 12 months, touching the remunerative point for production. In manufactured iron there was no advance, nor is any talking in that direction likely to bring it about. Manufacturers are enquiring for orders, and for immediate specifications it is almost within calculation that some slight reduction might be submitted to. Much surprise is expressed at an intimation of speculative consignments from this district to the United States. The trade affirms that there has been nothing of the kind to any extent worth mention. The credit to the other side has been so carefully conducted that in many instances the money has come with the orders. What speculation exists in iron is carried on in the North, and even that has not yet reached the height of consignment to the United States, as the London and Liverpool Customs list will testify. It is also complained that a report has been originated of dissatisfaction amongst the men. Those who have said so were ignorant of the difference between miners, puddlers, and millmen. Nothing of the kind exists, and it is believed that there is a very good feeling between the men and masters at the present time. In the iron trade the rate of wages depends upon the list prices of iron, and at present rates no change is expected, much less demanded, by the men.

The MINING SHARE MARKET continues in a very dull and depressed state; and, in the absence of buyers, shares in most mines have declined in nominal value, though the mines themselves remain without change; in some cases, where even improvements have taken place, quotations are lower. The mines mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Wheal Chiverton, Prince of Wales, Wheal Buller, North Treskerby, Chontales (Gold), Carn Camborne, Wheal Vor, Great Laxey, and a few others. The standard for copper ore, we are sorry to say, declined 4*l.* 5s. on Thursday, but we hear of no change in other metals. Camborn Vean, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Cargoll, 30 to 32½; East Carn Brea, 5 to 5½. East Pool, 390 to 410; a good bunch of tin has been intersected in the 170 cross-cut, 1 ft. wide, and no south wall; the work raised from it this year is said to be richer than any before seen in the mine. Carn Camborne, 37s. to 39s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 18 to 19; Drake Walls, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; East Basset, 18 to 20; East Caradon, 7½ to 8; East Lovell, 12 to 13; Frank Mills, 5½ to 6; Great Wheal Vor, 31 to 32; Herodsfoot, 38 to 40; Lady Bertha, 9s. to 10s.; Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; South Darren, 2 to 2½; North Treskerby, 3¼ to 3½; Providence Mines, 37 to 39; South Condurrow, 39s. to 41s.; South Crofty, 10 to 12; South Frances, 21 to 22; South Grenville, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Tincroft, 19 to 20; Tolvadden, 5s. to 10s.: West Caradon, 9½ to 10½; West Seton, 180 to 185; Wheal Chiverton, 9 to 9½; Wheal Seton, 220 to 225. Wheal Bullers have shared in the general depression, and leave off 30 to 32. The 80, east of Hosking's, is valued at 7*l.* per fm. for the part carried; the stope in back of the level, 20*l.*; the 60 west, 20*l.*; the winze, 16*l.*; the 80, east of Kistle's, is 1 ft. wide, and of a promising appearance. Wheal Trelawny, 17 to 17½; East Wheal Russell, 2¾ to 2¼; North Dolcoath, 6s. to 8s.; Great Laxey, 20 to 21.

East Grenvilles are flat, at 2¾ to 3; but the lode in the 85 west is improving, letting out a quantity of water, and getting under the rich course of ore that in the 65 caused shares to rise to 8*l.* each. Wheal Grenvilles are firmer, notwithstanding the attempts of the "bears" to depreciate them, and leave off 3¾ to 3½; the lode in the 90 east is worth 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm., and other parts continue good. At the Grambler and St. Aubyn meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 233*l.* 7s. 1d., but no call was made. At the engine-shaft the lode is worth 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. for tin, and should it continue to improve as it has done of late the mine will be placed in a good position. Wheal Crebor, 23s. to 26s.; Wheal Margaret, 3¾ to 4; Stray Park, 8 to 9; Rosewarne Consols, ¾ to 1. Chiverton Moor, 6½ to 7; the lode in the 40 east is reported worth 20*l.* per fm. West Chivertons have been done at 81¼, and leave off at 79 to 81. The fortnightly sale of lead realised 2260*l.* The 80 west is improving, worth 70*l.* per fm.; the 90, 150*l.*; the shaft is down 5 fms. below the 100, and the lode is expected to be cut in the 100 in a week or fortnight. Prince of Wales shares are not so firm, and leave off 6s. to 6s. 6d.; the mine is now in fork to bottom level, 45 fms. below adit, and in cutting through the lode from 4 to 5 tons of good ore were broken, and drawn to surface; the west end is worth 3 tons of copper ore, or 15*l.* per fm.; the east end 5 tons, or 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. Chontales have been largely dealt in at 2¼ to 2¾ (1 to 1½ prem.), and as the mail, which is expected to bring important dispatches, is due on Monday or Tuesday next, there will, doubtless, be some excitement in the shares next week. Foreign Land and Mineral Rights Company shares have been done at 630*l.* North Roskear, 13 to 14; at the meeting, on Tuesday, we understand a call of 10s. per share was made, and an important improvement announced in the 216 fm. level, west of Doctor's shaft.

The Stock Exchange transactions in mine shares have been on a very restricted scale, and prices generally are lower; the exceptions to the depression are Chontales in foreign, and West Chiverton in English mines. The demand for Chontales continues, and the final closing is 20s. to 22s. 6d. prem. West Chiverton are very steady at 80; the mine never looked better, the lode in the 90 west is worth 150*l.* per fathom, and the lode in the 100 is expected to be intersected within a fortnight. St. John del Reys close at 46 to 48; Cape Copper, 5 to 5¼; Cobre Copper, 21 to 23; Panulcillo Copper, ¾ to 1½; East del Rey, 1 to 1½; Don Pedro, par to ½; Anglo Brazilian Gold, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; Port Phillip steady at 1¼ to 1⅜. Chiverton Moor shares are in good demand, and justified by the prospects of the mine, at 6¾ to 7¼.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The rise of the rate of discount by the Governors of the Bank of England, on last Thursday week, from 7 to 8 per cent., which took the commercial community by surprise, has had the effect of materially reducing the usual magnitude of transactions in Government funds and in stocks and shares in public companies, and prices gave way in several instances. That the authorities of the Bank of England have for once been over cautious is clearly proved by the abundance of money offered for accommodation at rates considerably under the official minimum, and, therefore, a return to a more satisfactory market for most securities may be expected soon. Our mining shares had also to succumb to the general downward tendency, but holders who were not absolutely pressed to realise declined doing business, and consequently not much was done. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*l.* paid) suffered most, but have just rallied to the extent of 1*l.* per share, the price for present and February accounts being from 19*l.* 15s. to 20*l.*, buyers predominating. Wicklow Coppers (2*l.* 10s. paid) fluctuated only fractionally, and are now in request, at 19*l.* 10s. to 19*l.* 15s., or only about 2s. 6d. under last quotations. Connorrees sluggish, at last week's price, 20s. 6d. For Carysforts there were a few enquiries. Other mines and quarries more neglected.

Continued from our last week's report of the proceedings at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland:—

The CHAIRMAN opened his observations on the past and prospective progress of the company's affairs by reading a few lines from our article on the Mining Share Market, in which we referred to the stagnation of business, owing to the Christmas holidays, and said—So far as the Mining Company of Ireland was concerned, he could fully attest the accuracy of that statement. He believed the oldest director of the company did not remember a period of such long-continued depression, or a period in which the produce had to be forced on the market. He then referred to his statements made at the extraordinary meeting, held last summer, which was convened for the express purpose of giving an account of the state of the Knockmahon Mines, and informed the shareholders that immediately after that meeting the board brought over one of the most competent authorities in Great Britain—Capt. Charles Thomas, of Camborne—specially to report on that mine. Captain Thomas expressed his opinion of the state of the mine in the deep levels thus—"Although the 110 fm. level, for the extent explored, has not been nearly so rich as the 100 fm. level, yet the prospects of more extended explorations appear to me to be of an encouraging character. The fact of the lodes improving in value in the winze below the 110, near the shaft, seems to be hopeful for deeper sinking; and the 110 west having recently entered on rich ground, together with the 100, west of the slide, showing copper ore of value, encourage the hope of ores being found farther west than in the upper levels;" and, the Chairman observed—This completely bears out the prognostics which I ventured to put before you in my statements at the extraordinary meeting.

Comparing Capt. Thomas's report with that of Capt. Clemes, the Chairman thought he might with confidence tell the shareholders that this important part of their property was now in a much more favourable condition than when he last addressed them. Capt. Clemes anticipated that it would produce 450 tons per month, or about 2700 tons for the half-year; and he had the pleasure to tell them that during that period they had raised 2830 tons, so that their anticipations on that subject had been more than realised. The Chairman also referred to the low price of copper ore which ruled so long, and that in consequence the board determined to sell no more. Matters continued in this way until nearly the end of the half-year, when, in consequence of the Chilian war the markets commenced to advance. In the present state of the market, they (the directors) considered it would be very unwise to sell, as the interruption of trade with Chili must necessarily cause a declension in the quantity of ore that otherwise would reach England. The company have now on hand 2830 tons, value 24,130*l.*, but the directors have only taken credit for 18,511*l.*, deducting, as usual with the company, 25 per cent. from the estimated value. Of the Silevardagh and Duballow Collieries the Chairman spoke also in favourable terms as increasing in output, and in demand for their produce. Referring to Luganure Lead Mines, he expressed his regret at the loss the company had sustained by the resignation of Capt. John Clemes, who had gone to Mexico, but believed that in his successor, Capt. Crane, they would find a most able and valuable officer. The price of lead ore for five months out of the six was lower than they could remember. It averaged 10*l.* 11s. per ton, which was 14s. lower than the previous half-year, and about 24s. lower than the average of half-years. The market had, however, improved to 12*l.* 5s. per ton. This reduction, of course, affected Ballycorous, the company's smelting-works, as manufactured lead only fetched 21*l.* per ton, although it had since advanced to 22*l.* Having referred to some other matters, the Chairman read some highly satisfactory accounts of the condition of the company's schools, in which 996 are educated. The dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, recommended by the board, was duly confirmed by the meeting, and the Chairman and directors were voted the thanks of the shareholders in highly complimentary terms.

[The length of the Mining Company of Ireland meeting compels us again to postpone some remarks on last year's progress of mining in Ireland. But the proceedings of the meeting referred to, and the reports on the company's mines, prove more satisfactory than any scientific or theoretical conclusions could do that mines in Ireland have a fair chance of proving profitable at great depth, when managed with skill and energy, and by judiciously selected directors and officers.]

The NEW ZEALAND IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, the object of the undertaking being to develope an invention for the smelting of the titaniferous iron-sand of New Zealand. Operations will be commenced by the erection of works at New Plymouth, Taranaki, where the iron-sand exists in inexhaustible quantities. Upon the analysis of this sand the contents were found to be 88¾ per cent. of peroxide of iron, 11¾ per cent. of oxide of titanium with silica, and 1-10th loss = 100, or upwards of 60 per cent. of metallic iron. It is mentioned that from the mode in which the sand is deposited the expenses of mining will be avoided, and that the port of shipment will be near the works. The purchase has been arranged for 5000*l.*—all in shares, and 20 per cent. of the nett profits; the company are also to pay 3500*l.*, an agreed sum to cover the expenses hitherto incurred in relation to the experiments. A highly lucrative demand will be found close at hand, and it is considered certain that the superior excellence of the New Zealand iron and steel will command a market in Europe and America also, whilst the cheapness of production will more than compensate for incidental freight. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The hematite iron ore and furnaces of Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co. were transferred to the BARROW HEMATITE STEEL COMPANY on Jan. 1. It will be remembered that this company, which is under the direction of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord F. C. Cavendish, Mr. H. W. Schneider, M.P., and Messrs. Currey, Nicholl, and Ramsden, was originally formed for manufacturing steel under the Bessemer process, but since the transfer the directors have given notice that in addition to the supply of iron ore and hematite pig-iron, and the manufacture of steel rails, which was the primary object of the company, they manufacture tyres, axles, ship-building plates, girders, bridges, &c., and forgings of every description.

The ARSENIOUS AND SULPHUROUS ORE REDUCTION COMPANY, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus; the object of the undertaking being to acquire for the Perran Arsenic Works additional capital, and larger and more eligible works than those at present occupied, and the working of an improved process. The business has been carried on by the late partners for the last fifteen years, and a large and profitable trade done in white arsenic, to the extent of about 500 tons per annum, without having any regard to the treatment of the residuary mineral products. From their extensive knowledge of the trade, the firm have succeeded in perfecting a process not only to obtain the arsenic from the ores in a direct marketable form, but to utilise the minerals in the residuum at a small cost. This process has been protected by registration. The purchase-money is fixed at 1000 shares, 5*l.* each, and the remainder will be offered to the public, paid up to 5*l.*, in allotments. The board of directors will be selected by the members at a general meeting of the company, to be held within three months after registration. Dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum are anticipated. The works command ample space for the working of the process upon the most extensive scale, and are so advantageously situated that ores of the class required can be obtained in any quantity at a low rate. They cover a space of two acres, and are secured to the company for a term of 36 years, for a nominal ground rent of 25*l.*, and their worth may be gathered from the fact that about 7000*l.* has been spent in their erection.

The GREAT RHOSESMOR MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 125,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, the celebrated Rhosesmor Lead Mine being the property, it is proposed to work in conjunction with the South Pant-y-gof. Captain Kitto, late of the Great Laxey, reports that the Rhosesmor alone in the three years ending 1860 actually paid 24,923*l.* in dividends, and that by deepening the present shaft the champion lode will, in his opinion, yield from 200 to 300 tons lead ore per month. The shareholders in the two mines—Rhosesmor and South Pant-y-gof are, it is stated, taking allotments in the amalgamated company in such large numbers that the directors will have comparatively few at their disposal for distribution amongst general applicants. The share list will close on Monday next for Liverpool, and on the Wednesday following for London.

The PESTARENA GOLD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 150,000*l.*, divided into 30,000 shares (of which 24,842 have been already subscribed for, and the deposits paid thereon), is the title of an undertaking formed for the purpose of purchasing and developing upon a more extensive and effective scale than that hitherto adopted, five celebrated and established gold mines, situated in the Vallanzasca, Northern Italy. Upon these properties there have been already discovered no fewer than 23 gold lodes, some of which have proved by actual results to be most unusually rich. Although both as regards the mining operations, and the appliances employed in the reduction of the ore, the properties heretofore have been worked to considerable disadvantage, yet, as long back as the year 1787, one of the mines—Il Pozzone—produced in three years gold to the value of 92,000*l.*, in the face of a limited scale of working; and two of the other mines—La Peschiera and L'Acquavite—have during the present working returned to their proprietors gold to the amount of 185,000*l.* If evidence were needed to substantiate this fact—which can hardly be conceived to be the case, inasmuch as it is shown from certified extracts taken from the books of the owners—it is abundantly adduced by the results realised during the working of these two last-named mines for four weeks ending Nov. 23 last, when by the amalgamation of not more than 7 tons of ore daily (and by the admittedly inefficient native system), there were produced 375 ozs. 4 dwts. 19 grs. of fine gold, the value of which is 1311*l.*—in other words, 201 tons of ore were treated, which resulted in the daily production of gold to the value of upwards of 50*l.* The last remittance (which includes the above amount, and, therefore, the property of the vendors) has been received at the office—there are 637 ozs. 4 dwts. 6 grs., obtained from 241 tons of Peschiera ore, averaging over 2 oz. of fine gold

per ton, and 132 tons of Acquavite ore, averaging 1 oz. 2 dwts. 8 grs. per ton. To prevent any possible loss of time, it is proposed to continue the working of the native mills until the more perfect machinery is constructed, which, according to the present production, should pay a handsome dividend. By means of that which will be forthwith erected between 100 and 150 tons will be treated daily. The establishment will be constructed upon precisely the same principle as that in successful operation at the Vallanzasca Mines, and under the immediate direction of the Chev. Francfort, F.G.S., the resident director. Relative to the result of the workings of this proposed establishment, Capt. Thomas Roberts states "that as the ore will certainly yield an average of at least 1 oz. 10 dwts. per ton, the daily production will amount to 150 ozs. of gold, worth about 500*l.*" Since Capt. Roberts expressed that opinion he has had a trial made of the Peschiera ore by amalgation in the new mills at Battigo (the Vallanzasca establishment), which has resulted in the production of 7 dwts. of gold more per ton than the native mills working at Pestarena gave from the same quality and quantity of ore. According to the reports of Chev. Francfort and Capt. Roberts, the main lode at the shaft in the Peschiera Mine has recently very considerably improved in value, the ore now being worth over 4 ozs. of gold per ton. The properties possess every facility for an economic and extensive development. The freehold of the five concessions, lands, water-power, &c., will be conveyed to the company, free from all incumbrances, for 62,000*l.*, payable by instalments, and of one-fifth of the surplus nett profits after the shareholders have received not less than 10 per cent. per annum. The names which appear in the direction are a sufficient guarantee that every financial detail will be conducted most satisfactorily, while a skilful development of the mines is assured so long as it is under the control of such practical and scientific ability as that possessed by Chev. Francfort. As will be seen in another column, notice has been given of the closing of the list on Jan. 20.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1882 tons of ore were sold, realising 8950*l.* 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 129*l.* 17s.; average produce, 5¾; average price per ton, 4*l.* 15s.; quantity of fine copper, 108 tons 16 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Dec. 14	2003	£131 9 0	6¼	£5 9 6	17s. 6d.	£87 11 0
„ 21	4442	134 8 0	6	5 5 6	17 8	88 6 0
„ 28	3080	132 8 0	5¾	4 18 6	17 0	84 19 6
Jan. 4	2607	129 13 0	6⅝	5 17 0	17 7⅛	88 2 6
„ 11	1882	129 17 0	5¾	4 15 0	16 5⅛	82 5 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 5*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 9d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 5*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 9d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2633 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 29,938*l.* 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 104*l.* 9s.; average produce, 13 1-16; average price per ton, 11*l.* 7s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 343 tons 19 cwts.; price per unit, 17s. 5d.; price per ton of copper in the ore, 87*l.* 1s. There has been no sales during the past month. Compared with the last sale, that on Nov. 14, the advance has been in the standard 1*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. Of the 2633 tons sold on Tuesday 931 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10¼, and sold at an average standard of 108*l.* 8s.=8*l.* 18s. per ton of ore; the remaining 1702 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 14⅝, and sold at an average standard of 102*l.* 19s.=12*l.* 14s. 6d. per ton of ore. There will be no sale on Jan. 30.

At Cwm Erfin Mine meeting, on Jan. 4, a dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared, from the profits of last quarter.

At the Marke Valley Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a credit balance of 2444*l.* 15s. A dividend of 1125*l.* (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, and the balance carried to credit of next account. Capt. James Seccombe reported that the mine had improved since the previous meeting, and, with the present standard for copper, will enable them to make good profits.

At Wheal Reeth meeting, on Jan. 3, the accounts for the quarter ending September showed a debit balance of 1705*l.* 13s. 6d. The loss on the three months' working was 1226*l.* 0s. 5d. A call of 5*l.* per share was made. The unpaid calls amount to 164*l.* 10s. 4d. The committee having recommended a further continuation of operations for two months, and having proposed to meet at that time specially to consider the course which it will be desirable to be adopted by the adventurers, it was resolved—"That in reference to the said special committee, it be immediately followed by a special general meeting of the adventurers, to be held at the mine, and also as to the expediency of suspended the deep levels." They have 77 men working 30 pitches, at an average tribute of 10s. 6d. in 1*l.*

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 237*l.* 15s. 6d. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made.

At Wheal Polmear meeting, on Jan. 4, the accounts showed a debit balance of 66*l.* 1s. 2d. The arrears of calls are 64*l.* 2s.

At the Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Jan. 4, the accounts showed a debit balance of 623*l.* 15s. 2d. A call of 7s. per share was made. The credits for the next two months will be about 1300*l.*

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for October and November showed a profit of 1017*l.* 17s. 4d.—reducing the debit balance to 1567*l.* 17s. 5d. The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.

At the Merllyn Mine meeting the accounts for Oct. and Nov. showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 9*l.* 12s. 5d. The unpaid calls amount to 127*l.* 18s. The labour cost was 123*l.* 6s. 9d.; the merchants' bills, 135*l.* 15s.; and the royalty, 16*l.* 15s. 10s. Lead ore sold Oct. 26, 2⅛ tons, at 11*l.* 5s., realised 28*l.* 2s. 6d. Captain Wm. Sandoe (Jan. 8) says—"We have now 1⅛ ton broken, and shall be able to sell 2⅛ tons in a fortnight hence."

At the St. David's Gold Mine special meeting, on Tuesday, the special resolution passed at the previous meeting—that the company be wound-up voluntarily, that the directors be the liquidators (with a remuneration at the rate of the present fees, 300*l.* per annum), and that they be allowed the services of a clerk—were unanimously confirmed.

At the New Wheal Seton meeting, on Jan. 2, the accounts showed a debit balance of 236*l.* 13s. 2d. A call of 2*l.* 10s. per share was made.

At the North Roskear Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 529*l.* 5s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At the Roskearnoweth Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 13*l.* 16s. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At Carn Camborne Mine general meeting, held at the White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on Thursday (Mr. Wristbridge in the chair), Captain Seccombe submitted a report of the mine, which was of a favourable character. The 50 east, on the south lode, is worth 20*l.* per fathom, and west 12*l.* per fathom. The accounts, made up to the end of November, showed a credit balance of 513*l.* 14s. 9d.

At the Llanrwst Slate-Slab Quarry Company (special) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Ricketts in the chair), it was agreed to wind-up the company. Details in another column.

At the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, to be held on Jan. 26, a special resolution will be submitted to confirm the conditional agreement, dated Jan. 4, 1866, entered into between the Chontales Company and the Foreign Lands and Mineral Rights Purchase Company for the commutation of the royalty now payable to the last-named company by the issue of royalty shares, and for making the requisite alterations in the Articles of Association of the Chontales Company for carrying the said agreement into effect.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in mining shares have been very limited during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British mining shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 33, 32, 31½, 31¾; Chiverton, 9¾; Clifford, 19¾. In Colonial mining shares the prices were:—Cape, 12, 12¼, 12; Scottish Australian, ¾; Yorke Peninsula, ½. In Foreign Mining shares the prices were:—Don Pedro, ⅛ to ¼; Fortuna, 3½, 3¼, 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, 1¼, 1¼, 1¼, ⅞, 1, 1⅛; Panulcillo, 4⅛, 4¼; St. John del Rey, 46; Cobre, 20; Washoe (4*l.* paid), 6¼; Alamillos, 1⅛, 1¾; Chontales, 2⅜, 2½.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 142 ships. The cold stormy weather of the past few days has produced an active enquiry for house coal, and nearly the whole quantity for sale is disposed of, prices quoting an advance in the week of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton. Hartley's have also been in request, and advanced 1s. 6d. per ton. Haswell's Wallsend, 20s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Eden Main, 19s. 3d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Pittington Wallsend, 18s. Unsold, 7 ships: 120 ships at sea.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday were, upon the whole, favourable, although a large amount of gold was withdrawn for exportation. Compared with the return for the preceding week the changes have been in the notes issued, decrease, 304,835*l.*; notes in circulation, decrease, 329,840*l.*; public deposits, decrease, 3,935,799*l.*; other deposits, increase, 1,503,604*l.*; Government securities in banking department, increase, 800*l.*; other securities in banking department, decrease, 2,400,493*l.*; coin and bullion in both departments, decrease, 218,354*l.*; seven day and other bills, increase, 9383*l.*; the Rest, increase, 133,805*l.*; and in the notes in reserve, increase, 25,005*l.* The total reserve of notes and coin in the banking department was 6,091,234*l.* against 5,979,748*l.* last week, showing an increase of 111,486*l.*

At the London and Brazilian Bank (Limited) general meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 1*l.* 10s. per share (which, with the ad interim dividend paid for the first six months, is equal to 7½ per cent. for the year) was declared. Messrs. E. Johnston, E. Mason, and W. F. Scholefield were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Harford and Seymour Grenfell were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

At the Union Bank of London meeting the nett profits for the six months were stated at 149,404*l.*, which is increased to 170,659*l.* by the addition of 21,255*l.*, brought forward from June 30. A dividend and bonus for the half-year, equal together to 20 per cent. per annum, were declared, clear of income tax, leaving 50,659*l.* to be carried forward.

The New Zealand Trust and Loan Company (Limited) intend to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum at the meeting next week.

At the Henry Briggs, Son, and Company directors' meeting an interim dividend for the half-year ending Dec. 31, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. The company's property comprises the Whitwood, Haigh Moor, and Methley Junction Collieries, and the directors report that during November and December their production increased about 12½ per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The directors have good reason to believe that the increased demand for the produce of the company's collieries is of such a permanent character as to render it advisable to increase their productive powers before next winter; it is, therefore, proposed to increase the working capital by the issue of 400 of the unallotted shares at 1*l.* premium (11*l.* per share), such premium to be employed to form the nucleus of a reserve fund.

The Peel River Land and Mineral Company revenue and expenditure account amounts to 16,663*l.* 16s., out of which 9000*l.* was divided as an interim dividend at the half-yearly meeting on July 28. The directors now recommend that 6000*l.* be declared as a second dividend. This appropriation leaves 1663*l.* 16s. for the payment of income tax and the augmentation of future dividends.

The National Discount Company directors have resolved to recommend, at their meeting on Jan. 24, a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and an issue to the then shareholders of 40,000 new shares at 5*l.* premium, thus making the paid-up capital 800,000*l.*, with a reserve fund of 500,000*l.*

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company report for their next meeting states the available profit to be 2512*l.*, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, leaving 492*l.* to be carried forward. The preliminary expenses, which were kept as low as 312*l.*, have been paid off.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Jan. 4	—Leeds & St. Aubyn	6 18 3 3	59 0 0	409 7 6	—Chyandour.
	— ditto	0 4 0 16	40 0 0	8 5 6	—
	—Prosper United	7 3 2 7	59 0 0	423 10 2	—Mellanear.
	— ditto	1 3 0 2	46 10 0	53 10 4	— ditto

Prosper United sold 36 tons of Arsenic, realising 36*l.*, to the British Arsenic Co.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Jan. 5	—Minera	100	£14 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	— ditto	100	14 6 6	ditto
	— ditto	90	14 6 6	ditto
	— ditto	105	14 8 6	A. Eyton.
	— ditto	75	14 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
9	—Grit and Stapeley	70	13 12 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
10	—Minera Boundary, &c.	30	14 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
11	—Talargoch	104	15 5 6	A. Eyton.
	— ditto	166	15 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Brynford Hall	3	13 15 0	ditto
	—Bedol-Aur	3⅛	13 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Parry's	12	13 15 0	A. Eyton.
	—Rhosesmor	24	13 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Bryn Gwiog	40	14 7 6	A. Eyton.
	—Pennant	15	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Summer Hill	3	13 4 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Trelogan	22	14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Dog Pit	13	12 15 0	ditto
	—Llanerchyraur	22	13 12 6	ditto
	—Llangynog United	26	12 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	—Roman Gravels	25	13 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—Bwlchcoch	10⅛	13 1 6	ditto

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 30	—Great Laxey	300	£ 3 17 0	Vivian and Sons.
Jan. 2	— ditto	100	3 15 0	David Swan & Co.
5	—Minera	68	4 6 0	H. Southern.
	— ditto	60	4 5 0	ditto
	— ditto	39	3 0 0	S. Kenrick and Son.
	— ditto	110	4 13 0	H. Southern.
	— ditto	16	4 0 0	ditto
	— ditto	27	4 12 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled December 20, and sold at Swansea January 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	84	10⅛	£8 16 0	Cobre	11	51⅛	£43 15 6
ditto	67	10⅛	8 10 6	ditto	100	12⅛	10 3 6
ditto	116	9⅝	8 5 0	ditto	99	12⅜	10 12 0
ditto	87	9¼	8 7 0	ditto	67	30¼	26 0 0
ditto	80	10¼	8 19 6	ditto	8	12⅛	9 17 6
ditto	66	10	8 15 6	ditto	102	12¼	11 1 0
ditto	95	9⅞	8 9 0	ditto	13	53⅛	44 11 0
ditto	72	9⅞	8 5 6	ditto	40	29¼	24 15 6
ditto	97	10⅜	9 1 6	ditto	80	12⅛	10 14 0
ditto	76	10⅝	9 2 6	ditto	53	11	10 0 6
Leghorn	110	8¼	7 4 6	ditto	84	20	17 10 6
ditto	57	7⅞	6 1 6	ditto	13	15⅛	12 15 6
Var	44	20⅝	18 0 0	ditto	9	29	25 6 0
Casall	10	13	11 3 0	Concordia	45	16⅛	14 13 0
ditto	5	13¾	11 15 0	ditto	11	17¼	15 0 6
Leghorn	86	7⅛	5 18 6	ditto	4	21¼	18 18 0
ditto	16	16	13 19 6	Ballycummisk	7	19¼	16 19 0
ditto	2	18⅜	15 17 0	ditto	49	9¼	7 18 0
ditto	5	16⅛	14 6 0	ditto	14	6⅝	5 7 6
ditto	6	16¾	14 17 0	Slag	5	8⅛	6 10 0
ditto	11	18¼	16 2 0	Sweepings	4	6	4 19 0
Genoa	14	12	10 7 6	Cuba	110	13	11 3 0
ditto	13	12	10 7 6	ditto	109	13⅛	11 3 0
ditto	6	12⅛	10 9 0	ditto	100	13⅛	11 0 0
Vic. Emanuel	21	9¼	8 2 6	ditto	80	13	10 19 0
Terriccio	6	14¾	12 13 0	ditto	35	20⅝	17 10 6
Cobre	101	12¼	10 13 6	Residuum	10	34⅛	28 19 0
ditto	12	51⅝	43 1 6	Copper sludge	6	22⅛	18 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	900	£7263 6 0	Cobre	668	£11914 19 0
Leghorn	167	1141 0 6	Concordia	60	900 2 6
Var	44	792 0 0	Ballycummisk	70	581 0 0
Casall	15	170 5 0	Slag	5	32 10 0
Leghorn	115	1102 11 0	Sweepings	4	19 16 0
Genoa	33	342 16 6	Cuba	434	5031 4 6
Victor Emanuel	21	170 12 6	Residuum	10	289 10 0
Terriccio	6	75 18 0	Copper Sludge	6	111 0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	136	£1430 4 0
Freeman and Co.	198⅛	2179 6 3
Grenfell and Sons	191	3041 14 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	129	2812 10 0
Vivian and Sons	565	6183 6 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	668⅛	6869 18 3
British and Foreign Copper Company	203	2974 8 6
Mason and Elkington	169	1476 1 6
Bankart and Son	57	346 5 6
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	121	821 17 6
Penclawdd Copper Company	195	1803 19 6
Total	2633	£29,938 11 6

NO SALE at Swansea on Jan. 30.

TOTAL AND AVERAGES.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	931	10¼	£ 8 18 0	£108 8 0
Foreign	1702	14⅝	12 14 6	102 19 0
Whole sale	2633	13 1-16	£11 7 6	£104 9 0

TOTAL AND AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	21 cwts.	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	963	10¼	£ 8 13 10	£106 14 0
Foreign	249	14½	12 14 5	102 16 4
Whole sale	1212	11⅛	£ 9 10 4	£105 13 0

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Dec. 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Prosper United	80	£4 14 0	East Rosewarne	13	£4 16 6
ditto	75	3 2 0	Copper Hill	46	1 14 0
ditto	68	4 4 0	ditto	40	2 4 6
ditto	64	1 10 6	ditto	38	8 3 0
ditto	61	3 19 6	Wheal Curtis	36	1 8 0
East Carn Brea	78	3 19 6	ditto	35	7 2 0
ditto	64	6 13 6	ditto	15	3 15 0
ditto	52	4 9 6	Pendeen Consols	75	3 7 6
ditto	48	6 4 0	Wheal Buller	45	3 15 0
ditto	40	2 0 0	ditto	13	12 8 6
ditto	33	4 11 6	Tolvadden	26	3 14 6
ditto	28	6 13 6	ditto	16	3 19 6
Wheal Margery	54	2 3 0	ditto	14	8 18 6
ditto	52	2 5 6	North Basset	44	3 14 6
ditto	49	2 7 6	Crowan Consols	17	5 13 6
ditto	47	5 17 6	ditto	16	2 10 6
ditto	46	7 5 6	New Rosewarne	31	7 1 0
ditto	44	1 12 0	Wendron Consols	20	9 0 0
ditto	9	6 18 0	ditto	4	24 10 0
West Basset	64	6 8 0	Wheal Union	16	8 16 6
ditto	50	6 15 0	Boswidden	5	1 2 6
ditto	38	2 18 0	ditto	4	10 0 0
ditto	34	5 9 0	ditto	1	31 7 0
East Rosewarne	35	9 9 0	Treloweth	10	4 14 6
ditto	33	11 12 0	Higgins's Ore	8	5 0 0
ditto	26	8 0 0	Spearne Moor	2	31 2 6
ditto	19	1 16 0	ditto	1	9 17 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Prosper United	348	£1234 3 6	North Basset	44	£ 163 18 0
East Carn Brea	343	1685 8 6	Crowan Consols	33	163 17 6
Wheal Margery	301	1094 1 0	New Rosewarne	31	218 11 0
West Basset	186	1042 12 0	Wendron Consols	24	278 0 0
East Rosewarne	126	1018 9 6	Wheal Union	16	141 4 0
Copper Hill	124	476 18 0	Boswidden	10	76 19 6
Wheal Curtis	86	355 3 0	Treloweth	10	47 5 0
Pendeen Consols	75	253 2 6	Higgins's Ore	8	40 0 0
Wheal Buller	58	330 5 6	Spearne Moor	3	72 2 0
Tolvadden	56	285 8 0			

Average Standard.............£129 17 0 | Average Produce.................... 5¾
Average Price per ton....................£4 15 0
Quantity of Ore .... 1882 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 108 tons 16 cwts.
Amount of Money ....£ 8,950 8 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard........ £129 13 0.—Average Produce........6⅝
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £131 9 0.—Produce, 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	419⅛	£1514 15 9
Freeman and Co.	122⅛	857 16 9
Grenfell and Sons	281	1384 4 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	293⅛	1194 13 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	271 5-6	2054 18 9
Mason and Elkington	129	597 13 0
Bankart and Sons	315	1102 14 0
Copper Miners' Company	31	218 11 0
Sweetland Tuttle, and Co.	19	55 2 0
Total	1882	£ 8,950 8 6

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2441—Hingston Down 605—New Wheal Martha 416—Marke Valley 406—East Caradon 355—Okel Tor 325—Wheal Friendship 187—East Wh. Russell 180—Bedford United 127—Wheal Emma 114—Gunnis Lake (Clitters) 102—Lady Bertha 100—Gawton 53—Walkam and Poldice 25—Furadon 15.—Total, 5451 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 500—Clifford Amalgamated 423—Phœnix 400—Wheal Rose 300 Great Wheal Busy 270—West Caradon 190—Fowey Consols 170—Gonamena 142—North Treskerby 88—St. Day United 74—Bampfylde 50—Treleigh Consols 48—Total, 2650 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

DIVIDENDS.—Twenty-eight mines in Cornwall and Devon have paid profits in 1865 amounting to 209,350*l.* 6s. 6d. Devonshire, of course, stands first, Devon Great Consols having paid 56,320*l.* Cornwall is headed by South Caradon (copper), 22,528*l.*; Great Wheal Vor (tin), 19,939*l.* 10s.; West Chiverton (lead), 13,125*l.* In the Isle of Man, Great Laxey has paid 33,625*l.* In Wales, Minera heads the list with 44,550*l.* In 1864, 38 mines paid 273,926*l.* 15s.

"A SHAREHOLDER."—WHEAL CREBOR.—One of the great points of interest here has been to hole to the old workings, so as to completely drain them, and set several pitches for copper, and also at the same time get under the ore ground, which down to the 54 or 64 yielded 150,000*l.* worth of ore. This should, according to all calculations have been done *four or five months ago*; and, as the *delay* has affected the price of shares, we will endeavour to explain how it has occurred. By the old plans, the former workers appeared to have driven their 88 east home to a cross-course, and as soon as we had driven our 96 west from the new workings up to the same cross-course a rise was put up, and which should have communicated with the 88 in 8 fms. rising; but we went up 12 fathoms without finding the level, which showed that the old workers had *not* touched the cross-course. The agent then drove the 96 *some fathoms* further west, so as to be well under the 88, and *is now rising* as fast as possible to effect the communication, which will unwater the whole of the old mine 88 fathoms deep, and enable, it is expected, good returns to be made at once. At the last setting, nearly a month ago, there were only 6 fathoms to rise, and the communication cannot now be far off. We advise our correspondent not to sell, as shares may go much higher than ever when the old mine is drained. The present returns are from the new mine alone.

"H. P." (Bath) asks—"When did West Chiverton pay its first dividend; had the mine better prospects at first than Chiverton Moor; and how many of the West Chiverton lodes reach Chiverton Moor?" The first dividend was paid in January, 1864, and amounted to 2250*l.* In 1864, 9000*l.* was paid altogether; in 1865, 13,125*l.*, and a reserve fund of about 13,000*l.* accumulated. Prior to the first dividend above named the mine was worked by a private individual, and made, we believe, large profits; and if "H. P." will turn to the Journal for Nov. 18, page 753, he will find its early history and connection with Wheal Chiverton, &c. Of Chiverton Moor all that can be said is, that it is a good speculation, not quite 40 fathoms deep, immediately adjoining West Chiverton to the west, and worked as one of the same lodes, which has been worth about ¾ to 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm.; is about 8 fms. long in the 30, and in two months it may be cut in the 40.

"X. Y. Z."—We should advise a purchase in 1, 2½ and 6, and a sale of 3, 4, and 5.

"R. T."—We may be wrong, but we look upon Wheal Chiverton as the best spec of the two, and look for a cent. per cent. rise in six months. It is no use buying for a fortnightly account—buy five, and keep them for six months.

"J. S."—Wants to know a good market for carbonate or sulphate of barytes?

"X. X."—PRINCE OF WALES.—This mine is held under license from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a royalty of 1-15th if worked by water-power, to be reduced to 1-18th if worked by steam. The wheel just erected is capable of taking the mine down 100 fms. if the supply of water is sufficient—a contingency to which all mines worked by water-power are subject, especially in dry seasons. If the mine turns out as rich as we expect, the difference in the royalty saved to the company by the erection of a small steam-engine (should it hereafter be thought best to have steam-power) would be nearly, if not quite, as much as the extra annual expense of steam.

"A. B." (Southport).—The mine referred to is in a bunchy and uncertain district, and there are others better worth buying for investment.

"J. B." (Hereford).—Camborne Vean is an old and deep mine, in a splendid district (adjoining Dolcoath), and is now worked for tin, but at a loss, owing to the fall in that metal. Formerly it was very productive for copper, and also formed part of Stray Park sett when that mine paid 11,500*l.* in dividends. As there is a probability of tin rising, and the mine is in such a good district, we should advise "J. B." to hold on for better times. The other mine named has no special recommendation. Sell when an opportunity offers.

"M." wants to know why Bronfloyd Mine, which pays 10s. per share quarterly, is not saleable or known on the market; and also whether a London office would not be an advantage to the concern? The mine, we believe, is in 1000 shares, 12*l.* per share paid-up, and 10s. per share quarterly (the last dividend was paid on Oct. 30 last) is at the rate of nearly 20 per cent.; and the question to consider is, how is the mine looking, and will the dividends be kept up? If so, there is no reason why there should not be a market for shares, but a London office, where accounts and periodical reports can be seen, would be indispensable.

"A SHAREHOLDER IN BULLER."—The same thing has been remarked upon by others, and the explanation is this: the tin lode is in many places 10 feet and upwards in width, and an inspector would value the whole. The agents, however, only value *the part driven upon*—say, 3 feet; and when you read "the 80 east is worth 7*l.* per fathom," it means a *part* of the lode, while the whole may be worth over 20*l.*

"P. S."—In all speculative "account" business we expect a deposit to begin with, and the shares when carried over to be paid down to the market price each account. We always recommend, however, that no one should speculate beyond what he is prepared to take up and pay for.

"X."—Copper Hill has been one of the greatest disappointments we ever knew. The East Basset rich lode was driven up to the boundary, worth 70*l.* per fathom, and it was considered almost a certainty that it would be found equally rich in Copper Hill, but to the present time it has not. The mine adjoins Buller and East Basset, and may be said to be surrounded by rich mines. Any day, therefore, an improvement may take place.

"S."—We will take any number of Bottle Hills at the price named.

The other question we will answer next week.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL ALMANAC.—The edition of Mr. W. P. Smith's "Railway, Banking Mining, Insurance, and Commercial Almanac," for 1866, has just been published, and large as was the quantity of useful information and statistics given in the volumes for the previous year, the present edition is considerably increased in bulk, and gives evidence of even greater labour having been bestowed upon its production. In addition to the usual almanac matter, the volume contains original articles on Railways in Great Britain and some Foreign Countries, occupying no less than 32 royal octavo pages; on Joint-Stock Banking in 1865; on Joint-Stock Absorption—a most interesting and valuable article; on Mining and Mineral Statistics for the year; on the British Iron Trade in 1865; on Cotton and Cotton Countries; on the Progress of Life Assurance amongst the different cla sea of society; on Fire and Marine Insurance; on Land and Building societies; on Agriculture and Agricultural Machinery; Trade and Finance; and innumerable other treatises of a similiar nature, and equally valuable and important to those connected with any department of commercial affairs. The work altogether is one of the greatest present utility, and one whose value will continue in future years as a book of reference

---

PATENT LAW.—In the case of Goucher *v.* Clayton, a patentee had granted a license for improved beaters to threshing-machines, to make and sell the same for five years, and during that time to apply the invention to other machines, at a royalty of 1*l.* for every machine manufactured by the licensee, and the like sum for every machine made to which the invention was to be applied, either wholly or in part, the defendant covenanting to affix a plate indicating this royalty to every new and altered machine. The true construction of this was held by Vice-Chancellor Wood to be that payment was to be on all beaters made according to the specification, and applied originally, or by way of renewal, and not merely on every threshing-machine sold.

Notices to Correspondents.

SCIENCE FOR PRACTICAL MEN.—Will you kindly inform me, through the Journal, of books suitable for a foreman in a slate quarry on the following subjects:—Geology, Mineralogy, and Dialling?—A CONSTANT READER.—[Page's "Elementary Text Book of Geology," and "Advanced Text Book," by same author; or "Jukes's School Manual and Manual of Geology." Nicol's "Mineralogy." Budge's "Mining Guide for Dialling."

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES—DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS.—The Court of Appeal in Chancery has recently decided a case of much importance—Llanharry Hematite Iron Ore Company—by which it appears that an original director is not necessarily a holder of the number of shares stated in the Articles of Association as the required qualification for a director. Lord Justice Knight Bruce designated the case as one of "unusual difficulty," but, as the law at present stands, shareholders are not justified in subscribing from a feeling of confidence in the assumed extent of the pecuniary interest of the directors, individually or collectively. How far Brown, Jones, and Robinson may be influenced in their application for shares by the appearance of the name of some local magnate as a director is a matter for flexibility of estimation, depending on the weight of moral responsibility rather than of legal liability, which latter may be only to the extent of one single share. The substance of the moral attached to the decision seems to be that those who are of opinion that self-interest of a pecuniary nature is a valuable element to insure prudent management should take care and ascertain the amount for which original directors have signed the Memorandum of Association, particularly with regard to any individual whose influential social status may give weight to the undertaking from his official connection with it.—TEMPLAR.

CREASE'S BORING MACHINE.—Having noticed that the many enquiries as to how Mr. Crease's machine succeeded at Mr. Gard's mine, near Gunnislake, have remained unanswered, or been evaded by such replies as "not yet tried," and so on, I must now repeat the question, observing that ample time has surely now elapsed to prove it. If tried, how has it answered?—STEAM BORER.

RIVER TAMAR.—I have several times seen in your valuable Journal an enquiry as to what has become of the proceeds of plant sold so long since. I, likewise, should be glad of some information upon the subject; and if no distribution be made shortly, I think the holders of the cash should be publicly appealed to.—J. C. V.

OKEL TOR.—Some time since, many were the expectations that this mine would pay a dividend, but this result was never realised. From enquiry from a mining engineer who inspected the mine and plant, I find that two very inferior boilers have been purchased, and in consequence the loss has been enormous, the consumption of coal alone, to say nothing of hindrances, has been something equal to a good dividend; and it is the more to be regretted to find the same boilers are still in use there, eating, as it were, the dividends from the shareholders' pockets. Ought not the committee to make the necessary enquiry into the matter?—A MINER: *Calstock.*

LEESWOOD MAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—I have for some time felt anxious to be connected with a good coal company, and having had my attention drawn to the Leeswood Main Coal, Cannel Coal, and Oil Company (Limited), capital 60,000*l.*, in 3000 shares of 20*l.* each, &c., I have gone over the prospectus and reports, from which I have not been able to learn—1. The number of acres of land under which this company will have coal.—2. The rents and the royalties.—3. The amount to be paid for the lease, works, &c.—4. When and how such payments are to be made—in cash, or shares, or royalty, or in all.—5. If it be a royalty, is there any advance or additional royalty given, and, if so, what?—6. The number of years the lease has to run.—7. Is there a power enabling the company to resign the leases if found desirable. These particulars have been left out of the reports and prospectus, no doubt, by oversight and inadvertency, which is a pity; and it may be that, in case you will give space to these few lines, the promoters' attention will be called to the importance of the case, and through your Journal inform many who would be shareholders, including myself, on these important points, so that we may become shareholders with a full knowledge of the true character of our prospects and responsibilities.—B. WILLIAMS: *Tavistock Hotel, Jan.* 11.

EAST SNAEFELL.—I would not have troubled you with any notice of Messrs. Watson and Cuell's error in the Journal of Dec. 23, but that it implies *I* was interested in the "consideration" alluded to, which is not the case. On again referring to the East Snaefell report of meeting, p. 796, it is evident how the mistake has arisen: the explanation is simply that, in the "subsequent conversation," "Capt. Rowe" means the manager of Great Laxey, and *not*—W. H. ROWE: *Ramsey, Isle of Man.*

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—Will any reader in the locality kindly inform me what is thought of the prospects of this mine? I have kept a regular account of the sales of ore; the sales of mundic are stated to have been considerable, but the particulars are never given. The sales, taken from the Journal, were:—In 1863, 5346*l.* 10s. 6d.; in 1864, 6231*l.* 11s. 6d.; in 1865, 6006*l.* 17s.=17,584*l.* 19s. Now, what I want to learn is, how is the mine progressing, and when may the shareholders expect a return for their outlay?—ONE INTERESTED.

TAMAR MINE.—You were kind enough to insert a letter from me in reference to the assets of the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company, in which I am an unfortunate shareholder. By this week's Journal, I learn that yesterday (I presume that meant Friday, January 5) a meeting (special) was held, when it was decided that the committee should pursue the claim against Mr. Wells at the earliest possible moment, and thereon proceed to distribute the funds in hand amongst the shareholders. Now, I should like much to know how the special meeting was convened, and by whom? I examine the Journal every week, and very particularly look for any paragraph referring to the Tamar Mine, but I have seen no notice of any meeting of the same, nor was I aware that the company had any claim either upon any one or against themselves which prevented the distribution of the assets which the committee must have in hand. I am placed in the unfortunate position of not knowing to whom I can apply for information, as the company have now no office, and I am not aware of whom the committee are composed; possibly some of the gentlemen who have the matter in hand will, if they see that shareholders wish to know to whom they can apply for information, inform them, through the Journal, where all enquiries are to be made.—A HOLDER OF FIFTY SHARES.

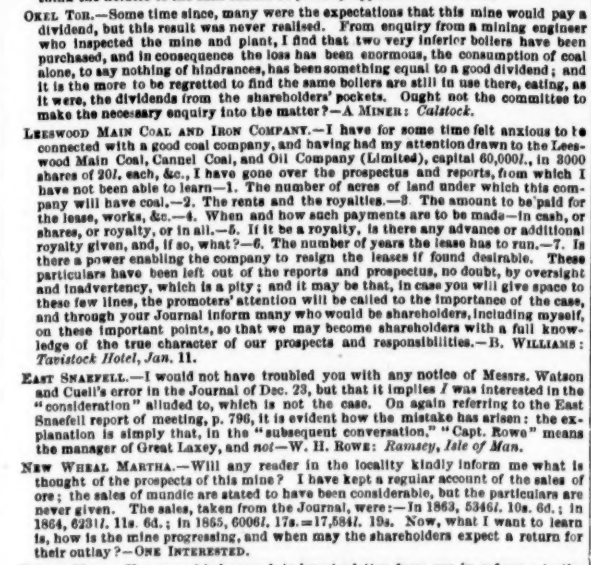
THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 13, 1866.

WATER AS A LUBRICATOR.

For some four months past an improved water lubricator, the invention of Messrs. AERTS BROTHERS, has been in use on the North-Eastern Railway, and in the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 16 it was mentioned that the results obtained were highly satisfactory. The experiment in question has been under the superintendence of Mr. DE PELSENAIRE, of Gateshead, by whom a carriage for that company was fitted with two of AERTS's boxes on September 4 last, since which date, with the exception of a few days, that carriage has been and is still running daily with excellent results. Up to the beginning of October it was in use between Newcastle and York, and since that date between Newcastle and Normanton. The boxes and bearings remain perfectly cold even when running express. The mileage run by the carriage with the water-box up to this date is about 23,500, and this without any grease having been added to the thinnest possible coating which was put on the bearings when the boxes were fixed.

With a view to show the superiority of water lubrication as compared with oil, an elaborate report has been prepared by Mr. E. DESPRET, chief engineer of the Belgian Central Railway, and translated into English by Mr. DE PELSENAIRE. It is contended that oil is superior to grease as a lubricator; that the use of oil is very objectionable and expensive; that the defect of both oil and grease is their "alterability" as lubricating substances; and that no system of box whatever, no matter how perfect it may be, can remedy that. The construction of the water-box will be best understood from the subjoined diagram, which represents a longitudinal section of the box through the axis of the axle:—



The body of the box A is cast in one piece. Its front side is closed by a plate T fastened by four screw-bolts; this plate has at the top a circular opening F closed by a spring, and at its lower parts a cup H closed by a lid. The front side of the box is made water-tight by means of a small india-rubber band placed in a circular groove V of the plate in front. The back part of the box is closed by the disc M applied to the back of the journal, and which is kept tight against the box, by means of a plate R fastened by bolts S, and rendered water-tight by a india-rubber washer Q, whilst a leather washer O prevents the escape at the back between the disc and the back of the journal. On the end of the journal is fixed a cast-iron bevilled wheel C, by means of a key and central bolt acting upon a circular shell-like plate as on a spring; between this plate and the journal an india-rubber washer is placed in order to give elasticity. At the upper part of the box, and on the conical wheel, rests a spout D, the end of which moves freely in a vertical groove made in the body of the box; above this spout an appendix (*i*) is fixed in the shape of a reversed gutter to stop the water which might ascend by the end of the spout, and to throw it back into the lower part of the box. The upper part of the box is hollow, and its front part is prolongated as an inclined plane touching the spout. A thin rolled iron plate is adapted against a cast-iron rabbet in the body of the box, and is held in its place by a spring J. This plate forms at the front part of the box a separate compartment, to prevent extraneous matters, which might be in the water, from penetrating in the box, such matters falling to the bottom. A series of small holes, bored in the rolled iron plate at a height of from 1 to 2 inches from the bottom, allow the water to flow into the box. The socket E is grooved lengthwise, as well as the part of the box against which it rests; at the back of the socket a kind of vault P, in the shape of a horse shoe, is affixed descending below the centre of the journal. This appendix is to prevent the water escaping from behind the socket from being vertically projected against the inside of the disc M, and thus escaping by the back of the box. Against the lower part of the journal a greasing brush Z is fixed by means of a spring. Finally, in the nave of the wheel a circular recess W is turned covering the back of the disc M, and preventing the dust from entering at the juncture of this disc with the axle. This recess can be made by means of a collar or ring shrunk upon the nave.

Before putting the box together all its inner parts are to be covered with a thin coating of pure grease, or of any other greasy substance, laid on warm by means of a brush, to prevent the water from coming in contact with the metal. On the journal and socket a thin coating of grease is laid as well; lastly, the upper part of the greasing brush is coated thinly with grease also. The different parts of the box having been put together water is poured in, either through the opening F, or by the cup H, the water level in the box being regulated by the height of this cup. As soon as the vehicle is put in motion the water, which is in the lower part of the box, is raised by the bevilled wheel, and carried to its circumference by the centrifugal force. The water being stopped in its circular movement by the spout, falls over the inclined plane placed forward above the box in the cavity X, passes from there between the socket and the journal in the lower part of the box, where it is raised again by the conical wheel, and so on. There is, therefore, a constant flow of water from the bottom of the box in the upper part, and the liquid flows constantly and abundantly between the two frictioning parts. Those parts having a thin coating of grease, the flowing water has no action whatever upon them, nothing but water and grease coming in contact together. There being no affinity whatever between those two bodies, and the water flowing constantly, the result is a rolling of the water, which lubricates in this manner the entire surface of the journal.

The extent to which the value of the invention is appreciated by the North-Eastern Railway Company may be judged of from the fact that the two first boxes fitted were supplied at the expense of the patentees, the railway company refusing to make any outlay, having no confidence in the system, but they have now given an order for four others on their own account, and Mr. DE PELSENAIRE is now busy fitting them to a first and second class composite carriage, which the company will commence running, for express service only, during the ensuing week, to serve as a final trial for the application of the boxes on a larger scale. It appears that in Belgium the system has already been largely adopted, and is at present working.

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

The coal trade to London has rapidly developed within the past few years. In 1854 the seaborne supply constituted three-fourths of the total quantity imported into the metropolis; now the railways bring, within a fraction, half the coal required for the metropolis. It appears that in the race between the railways and the coasting vessels the former are rapidly taking the lead. For the 12 months just ended the London and North-Western entered 1,093,725 tons 15 cwts. against 961,697 tons 1 cwt. for 1864; the Great Northern, 975,509 tons against 833,189 tons; the Great Western, 237,222 tons against 191,931 tons; Great Eastern, 232,501 tons 4 cwts. against 197,853 tons; Midland, 152,737 tons 1 cwt. against 137,340 tons 7 cwts.; South-Western, 19,950 tons 2 cwts. against 20,349 tons 15 cwts.; Chatham and Dover, 11,894 tons 16 cwts. against 11,744 tons 6 cwts.; South-Eastern, 8809 tons 14 cwts. against 17,716 tons 14 cwts.; and the Tilbury and Southend 707 tons against 639 tons, making a total of 2,733,056 tons 12 cwts., against 2,342,440 tons 9 cwts. in 1864, an increase of 390,616 tons 3 cwts.

The tonnage from several pits is enormous, and shows how vast is the enterprise of some of the great colliery owners in the various coal fields. The Silkstone pits, as nearly as can be calculated, forwarded to London alone (entirely independent of a large trade with almost every part of the kingdom), 214,435 tons; Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, 234,916 tons; Lambton, 91,524 tons; Pinxton, 86,352 tons; Staveley, 78,363 tons; Eckington, 76,246 tons; Codnor Park, 74,987 tons; Babbington, 72,758 tons; Riddings, 65,095 tons; Langley Mill, 58,869 tons; Shipley, 40,502 tons; Lund Hill, 32,858 tons; Gawber Hall, 28,504 tons; Plumtree, 23,659 tons; Wombwell Main, 21,571 tons; Oaks, 20,947 tons; Waingate, 19,857 tons; Ripley, 19,876 tons; Rose Bridge, 19,337 tons; Victoria, 18,411 tons; Darfield Main, 17,237 tons; Heanor, 16,131 tons; Elsecar, 21,003 tons; Wingerworth, 14,831 tons; Parkgate, 14,077 tons; and Whittington, 13,276 tons: 52,347 tons of coke were entered.

COAL IN FRANCE.—There is a great scarcity of coal in several districts of France; indeed, some works in Champagne, the Lorraine, and other parts have been stopped in consequence of not being able to procure it. Coal from the North of France has greatly increased in price at St. Dizier, and Prussian coal has been advanced fully 7d. per ton of late.

COAL AND COKE.—The great and ever-increasing demand for coal and coke, accompanied as it naturally has been for some time past with a gradual and constantly rising price, is a subject that has excited some attention of late, and promises to create more. So far as the eastern districts of London are concerned, the recent treaty of alliance between the Great Northern and the Great Eastern Railway Companies, when it comes into full operation, may perhaps afford a small relief, but it will be only small, and it is clear that unless the present sources of supply are considerably supplemented, the present upward tendency of prices must continue. The South Wales coal field appears to be the most easily available. Unfortunately, the Great Western Railway Company has hitherto strangely neglected the mineral traffic, which only waits to be developed, and which might easily be made as profitable to that impoverished undertaking as the coal traffic has proved to be to the Great Northern; there are now some symptoms that the directors of the Great Western are awakening from their long sleep, for we learn that they have had conferences with the directors of the Midland on the subject of the South Wales coal traffic to the metropolis, and that as a result of those conferences it is probable that the two bridge schemes of last session for crossing the Severn will be abandoned, and that a third project, known as the Midland and Great Western Junction, involving the construction of a high level bridge at Lydney, will be adopted instead, and it is stated that when this scheme is carried into effect South Wales coal may be delivered in the metropolitan market 3s. per ton cheaper than at present supplied by the northern coal fields. In the meantime other demands for Welsh coal and coke are springing up; the South Staffordshire market until lately has been dependent chiefly upon the Durham coke for supply, but the immense increase of iron furnaces in the Cleveland district, since the discovery there of the almost inexhaustible beds of hematite iron ores, finds a better and nearer market for the coke there manufactured. This opens a new market for the South Wales coal masters, who, fortunately, can supply a description of coke admirably fitted for furnace and other purposes. The Hollybush Colliery, adjoining the Tredegar Ironworks, is now supplying to South Staffordshire an excellent coke at a much less cost than Durham coke can be delivered at. Probably few persons out of the trade are aware of the great extension of the coke trade, and of the enormous demand for it; but to give some idea, we may state that it has come to our knowledge that within the last few weeks one firm alone has contracted with a Durham house for coke representing a money value of 1,700,000*l.* With these facts before us, it is evident that even the opening of the South Wales coal field will not do much directly to relieve the consumers in London, though they may, perhaps, derive some consolation from the fact that it may to some, though a small, extent effect that object indirectly, by supplying a void in the South Staffordshire market, which must be filled up by supplies from some quarter.

THE IRON-SAND OF NEW ZEALAND.

That the titaniferous iron-sand found on the sea-coast in New Zealand is capable of yielding iron of the highest quality has already been thoroughly demonstrated, the metals manufactured according to the economic and efficient process invented by Mr. Charles Martin, C.E., having proved in the comparative tests to which they have been submitted fully equal in tensile strength and general character to the most celebrated English irons produced upon the usual costly principles. The applicability of titaniferous iron to the improvement of lower-class manufactures, as well as its great value as a distinct article in the trade, is generally acknowledged, and the interest attached to the proposition to utilise the titaniferous ores upon a practical scale has been evidenced by the interesting communications referring to it which have recently been published in the *Mining Journal* from Dr. Gurlt, Mr. Lundt, and others equally well acquainted with their properties. Indeed, the peculiarities of the iron itself are alone sufficient to attract attention to it—but very little fuel is required to manufacture it into pig, and from pig it can be turned into puddled iron in just half the time usually allowed for puddling other iron; it resists the action of hydrochloric acid, and would thus be available for many purposes for which common iron is inadmissible; whilst the loss in puddling is only one-fourth of that usually sustained with other iron. According to the working of the iron in the puddling-furnace, it can be given the hardness and much of the general character of steel, or the utmost softness of fencing iron—a Staffordshire knot from the latter quality being closer than can be made with almost any other metal.

The tests to which allusion is made were conducted at the works of Messrs. Parkes, of Tipton, South Staffordshire, and proved that with iron from the New Zealand sand 1¼ in. rounds made into links for cables were capable of bearing a tensile strain of 52 tons before breaking. It is proposed by the company formed to develope Mr. Martin's invention—the New Zealand Iron and Steel Company—to bring the New Zealand titaniferous iron and steel regularly into the market, and for this purpose the inventor will speedily proceed to the colony with the requisite machinery, &c., and commence the manufacture, no doubt whatever being entertained that the result will be highly remunerative to all concerned. The quality of the steel produced from the sand was alluded to at the time when Messrs. Moseley produced the beautiful specimens of surgical instruments from it, and if, as it is now likely to be, it comes into the market as an ordinary article of commerce its application cannot fail to be very extensive.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, JAN. 10.—The PIG-IRON market is still upheld by strong speculation, the operators being chiefly Liverpool men, who continue buying, in the hope of realising large prices during this year. Yesterday the highest price was attained for the last couple of years, and speculators threaten to force up the quotations to 70s., 80s., or 90s. per ton. There is also a report on 'Change to-day that these same gentlemen are in treaty for the purchase of the entire stock of the Carron Company, which—as concealment and mystery attaches to it—has been variously estimated at from 100,000 to 500,000 tons; but we think we are near the truth when we say that it will reach to between 100,000 and 200,000 tons.

The effect of this on the market for MANUFACTURED IRON is very adverse, and the business in this article cannot be said to be more than commenced for the year. Another very awkward circumstance is that makers of first-class iron continue to adhere to their old list prices, while second-class makers are quoting as high a figure. In these circumstances orders are all tending to the best makers; and, with an increased demand, it is expected they will advance their prices on an early day, especially as they are 10s. per ton under Staffordshire prices, as last quoted. The IRONFOUNDERS have advanced the price of castings under 5 cwts. 7½ per cent., and heavy castings are subject of special contract, at advanced rates. The trade is busy.

The shipments for the week ending the 8th inst. were 6149 tons, against 6202 tons last year: total this year, 18,772 tons; increase, 1689 tons. The market continues strong; the lowest price touched during the present week was 64s. 6d., on Friday last, and the highest 66s., yesterday, a large business being duly transacted. To-day 65s. 7½d. to 65s. 9d. cash, 66s. to 66s.3d. one month, accepted; closing, buyers, 65s. 9d. cash, and 66s. 1½d. Makers' iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 65s. 3d.; No. 3, 64s. 6d.; Coltness, No. 1, 70s.; Gartsherrie, 69s.

The market for COALS, though not extraordinarily active, is very firm, and the mildness of the season is preventing the inadequacy of haulage on the various railways from being so severely felt. It has, however, increased the price of coal to the consumer, and to that extent has inflicted public injury. The first week of the year, which is only partially devoted to business, shows the shipments to have been 13,850 tons, against only 10,650 same week last year. These exports are principally to France and the Mediterranean ports, with an isolated cargo to the West Indies.

A most important meeting of the Parrot and Cannel coalmasters, from all parts of Scotland, has been held here, at which it was resolved that a uniform advance of 12½ per cent. should be made on every description of Parrot and Cannel coal from the 1st inst. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. J. Ferguson, of Auchenheath Colliery, was a large and most influential one, and an approximate statement of the stock and output of Parrot and Cannel coal was made up from the reports of gentlemen at the meeting. The estimate gave the following aggregates:—

District.	Annual output.	Stock on hand.
Lanarkshire	Tons 172,000	Tons 36,500
Linlithgowshire	28,000	—
East and Mid Lothian	55,000	10,000
Fifeshire	29,000	10,000
Ayrshire	38,000	5,000
Total	Tons 322,000	61,500

The output of gas coal 19 years ago was about 150,000 tons per annum, and the workable seams are not by any means becoming more numerous. Besides the purposes to which this class of coal is now put, and the fact that of the 322,000 tons delivered 250,000 tons were employed to other uses than gas-making, evinces that increased prices will have to be paid for this mineral before the first half of the year is done; and to what extent the enhancement will be made will depend on the demand for the best Cannels for oil distillation.

A fatal accident occurred last week at Provanhall Colliery, about four miles east of Glasgow, by which an underground overman, named Prentice, lost his life. The shaft being insecure, the deceased, with two others, were in the act of making the necessary repairs, when a slip of some 18 ft. in height came away from the side of the shaft were they were working, and fell upon poor Prentice, who was just under it at the time. He was at once precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a distance of about 40 fms., and entombed in the mass of falling debris. Relays of men were instantly employed in securing the shaft, but it is considered quite impossible to reach the remains of the unfortunate victim before a fortnight of continuous working. He leaves a widow and six young children; the other two men escaped. Very considerable excitement prevails in the locality, and hundreds of miners from other pits have visited the locality. Although the amount of damage done to the pit is considerable, it is a great cause of thankfulness that the sad catastrophe did not take place while the miners were all at work, or the consequences might have been fearful. A man named Gray was lodged in Dumbarton Jail on Monday night, charged with culpable homicide, inasmuch as, being engine-keeper of an ironstone pit at Tewchar, he, through culpable neglect or otherwise, permitted the cage, about a ton in weight, to fall upon James Rankin, a miner, whereby he has lost his life. Deceased has left a wife and helpless young family.

The competing railway companies centering in Glasgow are beginning to draw closer to each other, and give signs of a disposition to talk over matters in a reasonable way. The North British and Caledonian Companies, however, are very loath to give up their separate lines through the Wishaw coal fields; and undoubtedly, if the Caledonian Company succeed in purchasing the Forth and Clyde Canal, the monopoly of the mineral traffic of the district will immediately fall into their hands. As the traffic is being conducted just now, they are not both together equal to the mineral traffic on their existing lines; so that it would really appear that it will require two lines of railway to develope the mineral trade of the district. And even then it must be conducted on a more extensive scale than at present, as coalowners have sometimes to write weeks before they can get a lift from their pits to the ports of delivery—a fact which is of itself enhancing the price of coal, and against which the *Times* lifts a warning voice, as far as the evil affects the metropolis.

The Committee of the Shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company have resolved to defend the action raised by Mr. Lotham, their late manager, for compensation, and in the meantime delay consideration of allowance to the other officials till the present legal proceedings are terminated: 20,000*l.* have been retained for compensations, &c., and about 90,000*l.* has been paid in dividends to the shareholders.

The Greenock and Ayrshire Railway has been contracted for, and will be immediately commenced. It is fifteen miles two furlongs in length, running from the Bay of Quick, Greenock, to Howood and the Glasgow and South-Western line. It

has been divided into ten contracts, the Greenock section having been undertaken by the Messrs. Young, and the further section by Messrs. Wilson and Son, two years being allowed to complete the works.

The launches during the week have not been numerous, but we notice the launch of the *Estrella*, an iron ship of 550 tons, British measurement, for the firm of Messrs. Doward, Dickson, and Co., Liverpool.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JAN. 11.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue to proceed with the greatest spirit, the demand for all the staple products of the district indeed is most excellent; this includes the coal and iron trades, alkali, and various chemical products, earthenware, &c. The iron shipbuilding trade, and also the engine trade in all its branches, is extremely good, especially on the Tyne. It is a common saying that a Scotchman and a Newcastle grindstone is to be found everywhere. The grindstone trade of the Tyne is of considerable importance, and has been carried on for centuries; it is not likely, however, to escape the difficulties which beset other trades and kinds of manufacture. The trade is carried on in a very quiet way, and has changed little in any respect for a long term of years. The grindstones or millstones, the latter only being of larger size than the former, are manufactured in the various quarries, and carted to the Tyne, where they are shipped. All the quarries worked are in the Red Sandstone, which overlies the coal measures in the northern part of the county of Durham, and the works are, with only two or three exceptions, on a small scale. The operative quarrymen are a strong, sturdy, and generally industrious race of men, their fathers before them having followed the same business for generations. Owing to their peculiar situation in small hamlets in the country they are quite isolated from other classes of workmen, and, as a compact Union was formed among them a few years ago, they enjoy now a pretty close monopoly, and this they have used for several years for the purpose of shortening their hours of labour and increasing the rate of wages. They are generally hired for one year, or rather they make contracts to work at certain rates, the term expiring at the end of December, and it is now expected that as each Christmas arrives new demands will be made, and the present period is no exception. The rate of wages during the last year has been 28s. per week, and it is expected that 30s. will be asked for the present year. What the effect of this regular advance may be it appears difficult to foresee, but fears are expressed that if not checked disaster to the trade will be the result. It is certain that foreign consumers will not submit to a constant advance in the rates if stones can be got from other quarters; and, although the freestone of this district is most admirably adapted for the purpose, yet stone of similar quality may be found elsewhere. It is clear that the market for this class of stone is very extensive, still the price cannot be indefinitely increased. It is hoped that no misunderstanding may occur respecting the rates to be paid during the ensuing year, but the men ought, perhaps, to be cautious, as it is possible in some cases to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Two current-going collieries are in the market for sale, owing to the death of the senior partner, the late Mr. Cochrane; one of the collieries being the Elswick Coal and Fire-Brick Works, on the Tyne, and situated in a rapidly increasing suburb of Newcastle, and the other being the Tursdale Colliery, in the Ferry Hill coal district. With respect to the Elswick Works, coals have been worked there from the earliest times; but the top seams were exhausted some years ago, and the present working shaft has lately been sunk to a lower seam, so that the colliery may be considered a new one; and no expense has been spared in sinking shafts and erecting suitable machinery, in order to make it a first-class colliery. It is also worthy of remark that an excellent ventilating fan of large size has lately been erected, and is understood to give every satisfaction, an excellent current of air being forced shrough the workings by it. The seam at present worked is the Brockwell, or Low Main, but it is expected that other seams will be proved below the one at present worked. The coal at present worked is of excellent quality, and the demand for it unlimited. The Tursdale Colliery is also a current-going concern, of no great age, and is understood to contain a considerable quantity of unworked coal, for which there is a good demand for manufacturing and smelting purposes.

The largely-increased burden which the coal owners have to bear under the system of rating now adoted in this district can be well judged of from the comparison of the old and new rateable values of Monkwearmouth:—

Townships.	Present assessment.	Nett valuation.
Monkwearmouth	£2444 0 0	£3985 0 0
„ Shore	238 5 0	385 10 0
Fulwell	66 0 0	344 0 0
Southwick	363 0 0	438 0 0
Bishopswearmouth	1274 0 0	2755 10 0
Totals	£4385 5 0	£7998 0 0

Although Mr. Stobart did not object to the principle of the amounts of the valuations, he urged that if 25 per cent. was a fair allowance for repairs of collieries generally, the special circumstances of Monkwearmouth entitled him to a larger deduction, not only from the increased liability to accidents, but from their actual losses by the recent accidents. He also referred to the great depth of his colliery and length of the lead, and the necessarily increased cost of working the coal, and the great risk of colliery capital. In reply, it was asserted, on behalf of the Assessment Committee, that all these circumstances had been taken into consideration in estimating the tentale rent, and that, had the colliery not been so deep and the cost of working so great, the tentale rent would have been estimated much higher. The valuation was adopted.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS IN A COAL PIT.—About sixty-six years ago (in the year 1799) an explosion took place in the Jane Pit, near Newbottle, and as the coal took fire, and could not be extinguished by other means, the pit was filled up. One unfortunate man, named Berrowford, was lost in the pit, and his body left. Two years ago a communication was made with the Jane Pit workings from the Margaret Pit, and last week a man, in the course of his work, came upon the remains of this poor fellow, lost nearly seventy years since. The skull and all the bones are in a good state of preservation. The flesh, as was to be expected, is entirely gone, neither is there any vestige of clothing to be found, but some picks, which doubtless belonged to the man, were found a short distance from his bones.

PRESENTATION AT CONSETT.—The agents of the Consett Ironworks met together at the Commercial Inn, and entertained Mr. Wm. Prosser, mill manager, to a farewell supper, on the occasion of his leaving Consett to take the responsible position of managing director of the West Stockton Iron Company. Mr. Liddle, manager of the puddling department, was called to the chair; and Mr. Wilson, of the rail-mill, to the vice. After supper the Chairman, in the name of his friends then present, presented Mr. Prosser with a gold chain and locket, bearing a suitable inscription, as a small memento of their regard for him. Mr. Prosser responded in feeling terms.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JAN. 11.—Business has again resumed its wonted activity, and the various ironworks and collieries are now in full operation, whilst the new shafts being sunk are pushed forward. In coal there is a good business being done at Clay Cross and Staveley for the metropolitan and southern markets, and for the supply of the extensive local ironworks. The Cobweb Colliery is now in the market for sale by private treaty, but so unfortunate has the speculation turned out, that the shareholders will not have a penny returned to them. The Iron Trade throughout Yorkshire has scarcely ever been in a healthier state. A large number of new furnaces are in course of erection, whilst the quantity of ironstone being raised is increasing at the rate of fully 25 per cent. per annum. Pig-iron in the Cleveland district has been steadily advancing. There is a good business doing in bars, sheets, hoops, and rails. At the extensive iron and steel works in South Yorkshire the demand for heavy manufactured goods is brisk. The heavy armour-plates for Government, as well as for export, keep our large firms in full working order. There is also a better enquiry for ship-plates, rails, and bars. The manufacturers of locomotive and other engines were scarcely ever busier than at present. The demand for coal, more especially for London and the South, is quieter than it has been for some time past, but there is a fair trade in steam coal for the Yorkshire ports of Hull, Goole, and Grimsby. The great increase in the trade to the last-named port, and the facilities it affords for the conveyance of minerals and goods to the North of Europe, has induced the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to increase their carriage power, and in the ensuing summer season to their fleet will be added four new and powerful screw-steamers. Two of them are to run between Grimsby and Hamburg, and two between Grimsby and Rotterdam.

The dispute between the South Yorkshire Colliery proprietors and their men is in a fair way of being settled in a very few day. At about one-half of the collieries in connection with the Coalowners' Association the 5 per cent. advance and weekly payments have been conceded, whilst at most of the others meetings have been arranged to discuss the terms of agreement. At the extensive collieries of the Messrs. Charlesworth and of Earl Fitzwilliam the men have been working full time. At about 30 collieries in the district, where the men are in connection with the Miners' Association, the terms have been accepted, and there only remain some six or seven to arrange terms. At Darley Main the men are on strike, but in the course of a few days it is expected they will resume work. The difference being as to the 5 per cent. being conceded to all persons working in and about the colliery. The Strafford Main Colliery, late the property of Messrs. Smith, Carr, and Smith, owing to the death of the resident partner, and from other circumstances, has merged into a limited liability company. The colliery is a comparatively new one, having been sunk about two years ago, at a cost of upwards of 70,000*l*. It is what is called the Silkstone seam, and of full average thickness.

There is a very good and steady business doing in the Lancashire districts, the iron markets being firm, with, if anything, an improved tendency. There is a good demand for steam coal, and the open state of the weather is likely to keep it up. At Manchester a company has been launched on the limited liability principle, combining with it that of co-operation. It is to be called the Clayton Plate and Bar Iron Company, and the articles state that when the nett profits of the company shall exceed 10 per cent., after certain appropriations to the reserve fund the surplus shall be divided amongst the customers and *employées* of the company. The principle is a new one, but from the influential position of the promoters, and the inducements held out, there is little doubt of the venture being in every way successful.

We have on former occasions referred to the great preponderance of railway schemes which are to come before the new Parliament. Some idea of the extent of the capital involved may be inferred from the fact that the cost of the proposed new lines and works promoted by the North-Eastern Railway alone amounts to the sum of 392,600*l*. The Hull, West Yorkshire, and Lancashire Railway propose to spend 499,893*l*. The new schemes of the Lancashire and Yorkshire will involve an outlay of 547,000*l*.; and for some land at Sheffield the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company offered 2420*l*. per acre. The increase of new works along the line of the Midland Railway, from Sheffield to the Holmes, is something astonishing, and when they are completed, and in working order, the increase in the manufacture of metals will be something extraordinary. There have been two essentials which have contributed to this enormous increase—land available and on a level with the Midland Railway.

The new colliery companies along the Erewash Valley line of railway (Derbyshire) are making rapid strides of progress. The Shirland Coal Company got to the furnace coal some time ago, and they are now rapidly sinking down to the black shale. The company have a ready exit for their coal by a branch line which runs into the main line of the Midland a short distance north of the Wingfield station. The new colliery at Morton, the property of the Clay Cross Company, will be in full operation during the ensuing summer, and employment will be found for a large increase in the mining population of the district, and the sum to be expended in wages will be something substantially near the amount paid at Clay Cross. Mr. Houldsworth, of Clay Cross, is opening a new colliery at Pilsley, and every arrangement is being made to push forward the sinking operations. The coal is of excellent quality, similar to that being won by the Clay Cross Company. The new works at Tockoford (known as the Tapton Coal and Iron Company, Limited) are about completed, so far as the plant is concerned, and the operation of pumping water from the old shafts is going on satisfactorily. The drawing-shaft is being widened, so as to admit of a couple of corves being worked at one draw, and a level is being driven from a neighbouring colliery for the purpose of ventilation and the transit of material.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JAN. 11.—The Quarterly Meetings of Ironmasters at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and at Birmingham to-day, has passed off rather quietly. The orders given out were few, and the Liverpool houses appear indisposed to enter into heavy engagements. The warnings uttered by the *Times* as to the probable occurrence of a financial crisis in America may or may not be on any good grounds, but they are sufficient to induce extra caution, and to strengthen a feeling of hesitation where any such exists.

Pig-Iron is very firm, the lowest price quoted for all mine being 4*l*. per ton; Shropshire cold-blast is 5*l*. per ton. The high price of pig-iron makes second-class makers of manufactered iron firmer in price. It is generally said that the puddlers show a disposition to give trouble, that they grumble on every conceivable occasion, cease work for trifles, expect to be consulted on every question, especially if a man, from any cause, is discharged; and, on the whole, they show a very intractable disposition.

The annual report of the Staffordshire Potteries Chamber of Commerce contains one or two points of interest. It may be remembered that in 1864, in spite of the general opposition of masters and men, the Factories Acts were introduced into the Potteries, so far as the earthenware trades are concerned. The result is a general admision that, after all, the inconvenience is less than might have been anticipated, whilst it is anticipated on all hands that the physical and mental vigour of the rising youth will be very greatly promoted by the new system. In the report the Council of the Chamber observe—"In the ensuing session it is most probable that the Government will introduce a bill for extending the Factory Act to trades at present unaffected. The Council urge most strongly upon this Chamber the importance of at once considering and determining what provisions of the existing Act are inapplicable, and press unduly upon the trade of the potteries; and when this has been ascertained it will be the duty of the Council to urge the matter upon Government, with a view to the desired alterations being inserted in any bill that may be introduced into Parliament." It is very probable that South Staffordshire and Birmingham will be the objects of legislation in this direction next session, though the manufacturers both of iron and hardwares appear generally to regard such a measure as not only in the clouds, but in the extremest altitude. Speaking of the local trade, the Council say—"The manufacturers have now to contend with increased prices of coals, wages, &c.; but, on the whole, the the trade of the Staffordshire Potteries is in a very satisfactory condition. The Council are glad to record that the manufacturers have recently agreed upon an amended foreign gross price list for the future regulation of the trade.

It is the custom to speak with quiet contempt of the Turk's habit of charging the consequences of his own indolence or folly upon Providence, and of rejecting all suggestions for improvements by a pious expression of acquiescence in the will of the Divine Being. Such sentiments are not, however, confined to the countries where the faith of Mahomet is received, as witness the following account of an inquest held on Tuesday, at Longton, in North Staffordshire, on the body of Edward Proctor, a married man with four children, who was killed by a fall of coal in Messrs. Sparrow's Deep Ash Pit, Fenton, on the previous Friday morning. The only witness was Elijah Malbon, who was working with the deceased at the time. The deceased, he said, was holing under some coal which he was at the same time cutting above, and about 30 cwt. fell upon him, inflicting injuries from which he died in two or three hours. In reply to Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector, this witness said there were two sprags under the coal. The deceased was head man in that part of the pit. It was not unusual for one man to cut coal above while another was holing underneath. He considered the coal had been made safe. Not long before the coal fell it rang as sound as a bell. There were five or six of them under the coal not five minutes before it fell. If he had been deceased he should not have spragged it all. When men thought coal safe they did not sprag it. Mr. Wynne said the rules of the colliery required that coal should be spragged under such circumstances, and it was not for men like the witness to decide whether coal was safe or not, but to obey the rules. The ringing of the coal was no guide at all, and the best answer to the remark of the witness that he considered the coal safe was that the sprag gave way and the man was killed, solely on account of the reprehensible practice of cutting coal above while a man was holing underneath. The witness said—"Proctor's time had come, and that his death had nothing to do with the spragging." But he was promptly rebuked by the jury for his folly. Mr. Wynne having expressed the hope that the manager, who was present, would prohibit the practice which he had condemned, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

In connection with the tin-plate trades, the Hope Iron and Tin-plate Company are making strenuous efforts to augment their already high reputation for this class of manufacture, and the works are worthy of a visit, if only to see the improved contrivances which have been introduced there. The Hope Company is one of the twelve firms who use Saunders and Piper's tin-plate patent, and since they have thereby smoothed their wet plates, instead of draining them on the rack, their business has so much increased that they are now compelled to extend their iron-making department, by laying down an additional forge and mill. The Hope Company are amongst the few who have as yet been able to secure a train of the patent machine-made wheels, manufactured by Messrs. Perry and Sons, of Highfields, the advantage of the machinery constructed with which is that a smoothness and precision is attained never observable with the machinery turned out by the old method, and that there is an absence of noise, whether the iron is under or not. The driving wheel is 16 ft. in diameter, and weighs upwards of 20 tons; it drives the spur and other wheels, working a forge lever hammer, an 18-in. forge train, and a 20-in. sheet train, all of which have been supplied by the makers of the wheels. The engine is of 60 horse power, with a 7-ft. stroke, and of the beam condensing principle.

The Bilston District Banking Company of Wolverhampton, after paying dividends of 10 per cent. per annum, which absorbs 6000*l*., carries 2101*l*. to the reserve fund.

Mr. James Horsfall, of Birmingham, who made the wire for the last Atlantic cable, is to make that for the one to be laid next summer. The copper conducting-wire is also to be made in Birmingham, and Messrs. J. and E. Wright, of Garrison-lane, in that town, are to prepare its hempen covering.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JAN. 11.—The increased firmness in the Iron Trade, referred to last week, is fully maintained, and the future prospects are, on the whole, encouraging. Much, no doubt, depends upon the turn matters may take in America—that is, whether that country will gradually recover its old position, or whether a financial collapse will take place, which, if it happens, will be a serious blow to the iron trade of this district. A considerable quantity of iron has of late been sent out to New York on consignments, and unless the remittances arrive in due course a check will at once be given to shipments to that quarter. The latest advices seem to confirm the idea that the dominant party in the States are determined to increase the import tariff, and buyers are, in consequence, stipulating for earlier deliveries than usual, in order to be prepared against eventualities. The continental enquiry is moderately good, especially for railway iron, and the exports to the Dutch, Italian, and other markets are large. From South America there is a fair demand, but the disturbed state of that continent renders makers more cautious in sending out cargoes. There are three or four Indian specifications in course of execution, and the colonies are taking about the usual quantity. On home account, despite the high rate for money, there are many contracts in the market, and unmistakeable confidence is evinced in the future. There is no change to report in the Pig-Iron trade. For tin-plates the enquiry continues brisk, and, as predicted last week, makers are, as a rule, asking an advance of 3s. per box on the prices which prevailed before the quarterly meeting. The house coal trade has moved a little since the advent of colder weather, and for steam there is a full average demand.

It is once more reported that the Forest Tin-Plate Works, Pontypridd, are about to be started by a limited liability company. The works are admirably constructed, and from the advantages which they possess in having an ample supply of water-power it is only reasonable to suppose that with the present price of tin-plates large profits could be made. The Taff Vale Rail Works, Treforest, have been at a stop for a few days, in order to carry out certain repairs, and a furnace has been blown-out by Messrs. Booker and Co., at Pentyrch, with a like object in view. The hands at the Golynos Works have all received notice, but there is a probability that the furnaces will not be stopped, a neighbouring iron company being, it is said, disposed to purchase. Messrs. Wood and Co.'s extensive anchor and chain works, near Llandaff, are rapidly approaching completion, and will shortly be in full operation.

Several engineers connected with the Great Western and Midland Companies have this week visited Lydney, in order to report to their respective boards on the proposed bridge for crossing the Severn at this point, and thus materially reduce the distance between the South Wales and Forest coal fields and the metropolitan markets. It will be remembered that in the last session of Parliament powers were given for the carrying out of two schemes—the Severn Junction and the High Level Bridge, both having for their object the accommodation of the coal traffic to London. The great outlay necessary to complete these projects has led to the proposal for a bridge at Lydney, which it appears can be constructed at a much less cost, and it will offer equal, if not superior, facilities to the schemes of last year. Conferences having been held between the Midland and Great Western directors in reference to the matter, it was determined to send their engineer down to Lydney to report on the proposal, and it is expected that the views of the engineers will be known in a few days. Whatever scheme is adopted, it is to be hoped that it will be carried out without delay, for the want of a more direct route to the metropolitan markets is at present a serious loss to the South Wales coal proprietors.

SWANSEA.—The returns of the trade of the port for the past year show that the number of vessels which entered the harbour was 5485, with a register tonnage of 703,368, the tonnage rates on which amounted to 18,479*l*. 10s. 6d., against 5905 vessels, and 724,980 tons register in 1864. Of the trade of the past year, 3297 vessels, with a register tonnage of 298,045 were employed in the coasting trade, as compared with 3430 vessels, and 299,013 tons register, in the previous year: 1870 vessels of 279,651 tons register were employed in the European trade, and 318 vessels of 125,672 tons register in the trade beyond Europe. There was an increase of 238*l*. 12s. 8d. in the tonnage receipts, and a decrease in the number of vessels to the extent of 420 vessels, and 21,612 tons register.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The following are the returns for the month of December:—

Exports of Coal.	Dec., 1865.	Dec., 1864.
Cardiff	Tons 125,521	Tons 133,560
Newport	70,145	27,393
Swansea	37,197	52,220
Llanelly	8,321	8,254
Shipments Coastwise.	**Dec., 1865.**	**Dec., 1864.**
Cardiff	Tons 59,472	Tons 61,130
Newport	40,089	46,515
Swansea	17,531	16,755
Llanelly	12,447	12,019

Cardiff also exported 8613 tons of iron and 6851 tons of patent fuel; Newport, 3655 tons of iron; and Swansea, 9309 tons of patent fuel. Of the iron exported from Cardiff, Alexandria took no less than 2751 tons, Naples 990 tons, and Rosario 955 tons. Newport exported 1470 tons to Vera Cruz, and 495 tons to New York. Not a ton of iron was cleared from Cardiff for New York. The decrease in the coal exports at Swansea and Cardiff was attributable partly to unfavourable weather and partly to the competition of railways communicating with other ports. A large quantity was also sent to Birkenhead, the Great Western tonnage rates to that port having been reduced to 6s. per ton. The mild weather caused the consumption of house coal to be below the average, and hence the decrease in the shipments, but it is expected that January will bear favourable comparison with the corresponding month. The patent fuel exports were principally to the Eastern markets.

UNITED MERTHYR COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the local intelligence from Monmouth and South Wales, in last week's Journal, mention is made of a petition to wind-up this company. I do not write to contradict the statement, but to say that in my judgment, and I am sure in that of an overwhelming majority of shareholders in public companies, it is regarded as a great injustice that any one member of a company holding, as in the present case, a minimum number of shares, and possessing sufficient temerity and disregard of inevitable expense, should be able, upon his single and unsupported affidavit in the Court of Chancery, to procure, I might almost say compel, the insertion in all the newspapers of the country the damaging announcement referred to.

Permit me to say, for the information of the numerous shareholders in this company, and others interested in its welfare, that the petitioner will be opposed at the hearing not only by the company and directors, but by an independent body of shareholders, representing fifty times the amount the said petitioner has in the company. AN OPPOSING SHAREHOLDER.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.

The thirteenth annual meeting of this society took place on Saturday, at its rooms, in Doctors' Commons, City, Mr. JOSEPH NEWTON, of the Royal Mint (President) filling the chair. The attendance of members on the occasion was very large, and the principal business transacted consisted in the reception of the auditors' report for the past year, and the appointment of officers for the year ensuing. The report demonstrated the fact most conclusively, financially and numerically, that the institution is in a very healthy condition. The amount of moneys invested for meeting the ordinary expenditure was stated to be 426*l*. 10s., the number of members 145, and the stock purchased for the purpose of granting superannuation allowances to aged, infirm, and necessitous members was shown to be equal in value to 600*l*. Details, explicit and complete, of the year's income and expenses were given, and after a brief discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. NEWTON then proceeded to deliver the annual address from the chair, and in doing so took occasion to review the incidents of the year in connection with the association at considerable length. He further introduced biographical notices of three members—Messrs. Haley, Hill, and Stanley, all of whom had been present at the previous yearly meeting, but who had since then been removed from the cares, the joys, and the sorrows of this world. The particulars furnished in regard to these gentlemen were of an interesting nature, and, as is the case with foremen engineers generally, they had all risen from the ranks of the mechanical class, and achieved for themselves honourable positions. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Frederick Hill were of a peculiarly melancholy character. He was in the service of Messrs. Merry weather and Sons, the celebrated constructors of steam and hand fire-engines, and on August 12 last had gone, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to visit his master, who was confined to his suburban residence by illness. Mr. Hill remained with his employer until 10 P.M., and while in the act of crossing the road to take an omnibus, the driver of which was impatiently urging him to "make haste," he was struck down by a vehicle rapidly driven from another direction; one of the wheels passed over the body of the unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Merryweather himself witnessing the accident. The sufferer, in an insensible state, was promptly borne into the house from the door of which a moment before he had issued cheerful and well. Surgical attendance was procured immediately, his family were sent for, and all that could be done by sympathising and sorrowing friends was accomplished. Every effort, however, was vain, and in a few hours Mr. Hill, who at the time was only 41 years of age, ceased to exist. Unfortunately (said Mr. Newton), he has left a widow and four young children, with but slender if any provision; and although Messrs. Merryweather and others had acted very generously towards the bereaved family, and the members of that institution had aided them to some extent, he feared they were at present in a state of considerable pecuniary embarrassment. It was, in truth, a case deserving of consideration apart from the profession of which Mr. Hill was a very worthy and talented representative, and he trusted that the press, scientific and otherwise, might make these facts public. He himself (Mr. Newton) should feel a pleasure in receiving and forwarding to Mrs. Hill any further subscriptions for her advantage. The President next reverted to his own position in respect to the association, and earnestly requested that his resignation of the office, to which he had been re-elected on seven successive occasions, should be now finally and definitively accepted. He had served a good old-fashioned apprenticeship in that chair, was duly out of his time, would like to have his indentures, and wished to give place to a better man. Mr. Newton then formally vacated the presidential post, and retired from the meeting. His absence was brief, nevertheless, for it was shortly after proposed by Mr. Usher, seconded by Mr. Briggs, and carried unanimously, "That Mr. Newton be requested to resume his office for yet another year." A deputation waited upon the President elect to inform him of this resolution, and, in conformity with it, Mr. Newton once more, amid very palpable demonstrations of approval, seated himself in his old place at the head of the Council of Associated Foremen.

Mr. Sanson was elected vice-president, Mr. David Walker secretary, and Mr. Meredith Jones treasurer, for the year 1866.

Subsequently it was announced that the anniversary dinner of the society would take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Feb. 17, and that Mr. John R. Ravenhill, C.E. would preside thereat. The meeting soon afterwards terminated.

INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The inaugural address delivered by Mr. JOHN FOWLER upon taking the chair as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers was of the most interesting and practical character, and will probably be often referred to hereafter for information upon various important subjects connected with engineering. There are some valuable observations as to the qualifications of a mechanical and a mining engineer, which could be studied with so much advantage by many of the readers of the Journal that we purpose publishing the extracts entire in our next.

At the meeting, on Tuesday, 19 candidates were balloted and declared to be duly elected, including four members—Mr. Abraham Coates Fitz-Gibbon, engineer-in-chief for railways to the Colonial Government of Queensland; Mr. Alexander Grant, district engineer, Jubbulpoor Extension, East Indian Railway; Mr. William Jacomb, Westminster; and Mr. Francis Carr Marshall, Tynemouth; and 15 associates—Mr. John Carruthers, late of the Mauritius railways; Major John Underwood Champain, R.E., general superintendent to the telegraph to India; Mr. Edward Hele Clark, resident engineer, Grimsby (Royal) Docks; Capt. William Henry Edgcome, R.E., principal of the civil engineering college of Madras, and officiating superintendent of the topographical survey of Pegu; Mr. Ralph Elliot, Westminster; Mr. John Evans, contractor's office, Runcorn-bridge Works; Mr. Myles Fenton, general manager of the Metropolitan Railway; Mr. Rogers Field, B.A., Westminster; Mr. Alexander McKerrow, resident engineer, Solway Junction Railway; Mr. Francis Napier, assistant engineer for harbours and rivers to the Government of New South Wales; Mr. Arthur John Peele, engineer to the Bengal Coal Company, Raneegunge; Mr. Frederic Cornell Reynolds, Westminster; Mr. William Rhodes, contractor's office,

Central Argentine Railway, Rossario, South American; M. Henri Schneider, le-Creusot, France; and Mr. Henry Shield, Grosvenor-road Engine-Works, Pimlico.

In a paper read before the Geological Society (published in last week's Journal), Prof. DAWSON, of Montreal, puts forward certain propositions, which geologists will have to take into consideration. He contends that the occurrence of *stigmaria* under nearly every bed of coal (especially in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) proves that the material of the coal was accumulated by growth *in situ;* while the character of the intervening strata proves abundant transport of mud and sand by water, such as may be seen in the swampy delta of a river at the present day. Prof. Dawson states further, that the Cannel coal and earthy bitumen in the same coal measures are of the nature of the fine vegetable mud which accumulates in the ponds and shallow lakes of modern swamps.

COLLIERY BOYS.—Whilst some miners are petitioning for an extension of the restrictions as to the age at which boys may be employed below ground in collieries, others would seem to find the present limitations more than enough. At the County Sessions Court, at Bolton, on Thursday (January 11), Mr. James Fletcher, underlooker of the Brinsop Colliery, at West Houghton, belonging to the Messrs. J. and N. Longworth, was fined 5*l.* and costs, for permitting a boy between 10 and 12 years of age to be employed without the required certificate. It appeared that the unfortunate boy got killed on December 12, and that it was only upon the repeated applications of his father, with whom he worked, that Mr. Fletcher consented to his being allowed to go into the pit. The proceedings were taken upon the information and complaint of Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Mines.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN.—The quantity of quartz stamped and amalgamated in December was 247 tons, yielding 90 ozs. 9 dwts. of gold, making a total of 9783¾ ozs., obtained from 1380 tons.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—The agents report the lode in the 194 west of Metal shaft, to be looking well. The 184 east also continues its productive character, and the 174, west of Metal, has greatly improved. All the other good points are without alteration.

GREAT LAXEY.—The raisings for last month (December), and which will complete the raisings of ore for the six months' accounts, were—

160 tons ..... Lead.
550 tons ..... Blende.
180 tons ..... Copper.

The last 100 tons of lead sold, on Dec. 29, fetched 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and the value of the December ore may be taken at about 6500*l.*, after deducting the royalty.

WHEAL NORRIS.—The discovery in the 57, last week reported as worth 20*l.* per fathom, is now worth 70*l.*, and the other points in the mine are stated to be looking well.

GREAT MONA.—As Capt. John Kitto, late manager of the Great Laxey Mine, has been appointed manager of this mine, it is fully expected that it will soon rank as a first-class dividend-paying concern. It is proved beyond doubt that it contains large deposits of lead and copper ore, many tons of which have already been raised, and only awaits machinery to prepare it for market. Capt. John Kitto states that he believes this mine will, upon further development, prove second to none on the island.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—A great improvement is manifest in this mine. In the four months ending Aug., 1865, as reported at the November meeting, the quantity of tin ore sold was 24 tons, for 1290*l.*, about 53*l.* per ton; while in the four months ending in December, as will be shown at the next meeting, the quantity of tin sold will be an increase of 10 tons above the last, besides which the improvement in the price of tin will make about 157*l.* in addition. The mine is in a most undeniable district, close to Dolcoath. Shareholders will do well to hold their shares firmly, as with such returns, and the price of tin advancing, any further improvement will leave a profit to the adventurers.

COOK'S KITCHEN.—A meeting of the adventurers in this mine is called for Thursday next. I am officially informed that the mine is looking better, and it is reported that no call will be required.

COLCHARTON MINE is looking better, and I think if time be allowed for developing the mine good results will follow. It is a great pity that the directors do not show more confidence in their agents, and not permit them to be dictated to. If the agents are not fit for their places discharge them, but I have no doubt they are two as good and experienced men as could be found, having the company's interest at heart, and deserving the confidence of their employers. For my part, I wonder they submit to so much dictation from inexperienced men.—KIBBLE.

The extensive granite works at Frementor, Gunnislake, are about to resume working, under the management of Mr. T. R. Wagstaff. The stone is well known for its quality and durability.

HINGSTON DOWN MINE has given a 5*s.* dividend, and bids fair to pay them for many years; these shares may be considered as a safe investment, the present price not being the value of the plant; they have been sold at 14*l.* per share, but are now only 6*l.* There is no mine better managed, or with better agents, and it is likely to set the whole of Hingston Down to work, and, as predicted, will be a second Caru Brea, teeming with steam-engines, and thousands of hands employed, and be remunerative to the shareholders.

GAWTON COPPER MINE.—Can any of your correspondents give the position and prospects of this undertaking, if worked by steam or water power, and the offices of the company?

FOREIGN LANDS AND MINERAL RIGHTS PURCHASE COMPANY.—The unissued share was sold by tender on Thursday for 630*l.* This is considered a cheap price, reckoning the interest this company has in the Chontales Company, and the shares about to be issued to represent the royalty.

THE GOLD MINES OF ITALY.—The last remittance received from the Pestarena Mines amounts to 637 ozs. 4 dwts. 6 grs. (of the value of about 2000*l.*), obtained from 241 tons of Peschiera ore, averaging over 2 ozs. of fine gold per ton; and 132 tons of Acquavite ore, averaging 1 oz. 2 dwts. 8 grs. per ton. In the last report from the agent (Capt. T. Roberts) it is stated that these results bear out all that has been said of the great value of the Pestarena Mines, and that he feels no hesitation in stating that the native mills will be fully supplied hereafter with as rich quality ore as had been amalgamated since taking possession, which the returns of next month will prove. It is proposed to at once effect some important improvements in the pumping machinery, so as the more effectually to work the bottom part of the Peschiera Mine, where (as will be seen in another column) the lode at present yields ore worth 4 ozs. of gold per ton.—The directors of the Vallanzasca Gold Mining Company have received the 216 ozs. of gold, and the directors of the Val Toppa Company the 171 ozs., referred to in last week's Journal.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—In last week's Journal attention was drawn to the fact that, while the most favourable opinions continued to be entertained with regard to the mineral value of both the mines—Bolivia and Frontino—the operations had been somewhat retarded, owing to a difference of opinion having existed as to the manner in which the Bolivia Mine should be developed. Since then the directors have issued a circular, in which they state that they have received numerous letters from shareholders requesting information as to the cause of the arrival in England of Capt. Teague, the agent at Bolivia, and the recent depression in the market value of the shares. In reply to which the directors state that there appears from Capt. Teague's statements to have been a difference of opinion between him and the superintendent (Capt. Goyen) as to the best mode of working the mine, and a consequent personal misunderstanding. The directors assure the shareholders that Capt. Teague does not alter his opinion as to the value of the Bolivia Mine, as previously expressed in his report, and that such measures are being instituted as the directors have every reason to hope will lead to satisfactory results. It may be mentioned that Capt. Teague has stated that "when free access can be obtained to explore the deeper parts of the mine we shall be able to send 60 to 70 lbs. of gold per month from these (12 heads) stamps alone, and there can be put up five or six steam-stamps of 12 heads on the course of the lode with similar results."

THE DARREN MINE.—The deep adit level, called Oliver's adit, is now driven into the mountain, upon the south side of Darren lode, a distance of 200 fathoms towards the old workings; 60 fms. of this was driven during last year; the lode in the end is of a very promising character, yielding some good stones of ore, and approaching a large deposit, worked continuously for a distance of 230 fathoms. The engine-shaft under the deep adit is sunk to a 15 fm. level; the lode contains a good course of ore for a distance of 25 fms. west of the shaft, and this part of the vein is in virgin ground for a distance of 550 fathoms, with a back of 50 fms. high on the average. The stope in the back of the 15, from 15 to 25 fms. west of the engine-shaft, is from 11 to 12 ft. wide, yielding fine blocks of silver-lead ore, and worth fully 20*l.* per fm. All the bottom of this deposit is whole ground, and it is intended to sink the engine-shaft for deeper levels immediately. A cross-cut is in progress of driving from the western part of the mine, to intersect the Great Cwmsymlog lode, which it is fully expected will be cut during the present year.

The CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET is less buoyant than when we last wrote. The storm which the author of "The Climate of England" predicted has visited us, and we may observe that the unpropitious state of the weather for the last few days has to some extent affected the mining share transactions, nor is it probable that we shall witness a more satisfactory state of affairs for some time; but we may reasonably hope that as the spring advances and Nature wears a more genial aspect an improved condition of the market will be manifest. Penhale Wheal Vor, under the management of Capt. Chappell, is likely to turn out advantageously. Carn Camborne, 1⅞, 2; Camborne Vean, ⅝ to ⅜; Tincroft, 19⅛ to 19⅝; North Treskerby, 3¼ to 3⅜. East and Wheal Grylls are considered safe for investment. Wheal Curtis general meeting is announced for Tuesday, and a heavy call is anticipated.—ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE AND Co.: *Penvu, Camborne.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Petitions for winding-up this company have been presented to the Lord Chancellor by the company and by Mr. A. Soares, 40, Seething-lane; they will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on January 19.

Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., having resigned the office of Chairman of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Mr. Henry Nelson, of the firm of Crawford, Colvin, and Co., has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. Northall Laurie, the governor of the Union Bank of London, Deputy-Chairman.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending January 7 was 11,480*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January inst., at One o'clock precisely.

On that day two directors (Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., M.P., and Henry Druce, Esq.) and one auditor (Thomas Curtis, Esq.) will go out of office by rotation, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement, but are immediately eligible, and are candidates for re-election.

It is necessary that all persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the direction or auditorship should leave notice of such their intention at the offices of the company at least 14 days before the day of election, and exclusive thereof.

J. D. DE VITRE } Directors of the
WALTER SHAIRP } company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 8, 1866.

THE ARSENIOUS AND SULPHUROUS ORE REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
£1 on application, and £4 on allotment; the remainder being reserved.

DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors will be elected by the members at a general meeting of the company, to be held within three months after registration.

BANKERS—The London and South-Western Bank, Falmouth, Cornwall.
(Payments to the credit of the company may be made at any of the branches of the above bank, or at the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.)

BROKERS.

London..... Messrs. Brewis and Lynch, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.
Manchester.... National Agency Association, 3, Cooper-street.
Bristol..... Mr. W. T. Rawle, 8, Small-street, Bristol.
Rochdale..... Mr. Isaac Leach Stott, Walker-street.
Huddersfield .. " " 6, Half Moon-street.
Newcastle .... Messrs. Brewis and Lynch, 73, Clayton-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. Tresidder, Kimberley House, Falmouth.
OFFICES,—FALMOUTH, CORNWALL.

The registration of this company under the Limited Liability Act has been effected for the purpose of obtaining additional capital to acquire larger and more eligible works than those at present occupied, and the working of an improved process.

The business has been carried on by the late partners for the last fifteen years, and a large and profitable trade done in white arsenic, to the extent of about 500 tons per annum, without having any regard to the treatment of the residuary mineral products.

From their extensive knowledge of the trade, the firm have succeeded in perfecting a process not only to obtain the arsenic from the ores in a direct marketable form, but to utilise the minerals in the residuum at a small cost. This process has been protected by registration.

The works to which it is proposed to transfer the business are in every way suitable to the carrying on of a large and profitable trade. They are within a short distance of a railway terminus and the harbour of Falmouth, thus giving the most facile means of transit for the ores to the works, and the products thence, they are fitted with every convenience for the company's requirements, and most readily adapted to the working of the intended process.

The new process in actual working may be examined at the Perran Arsenic Works, Perran-ar-worthal, Cornwall, by intending investors or their agents obtaining cards of admission from the secretary of the company, or any of the brokers.

The trade connection of the late partners will become the property of the company, and the arrangements for the conduct of the business will continue as heretofore, the partners acting as managing directors of the company, and having associated with them other gentlemen selected by the members from among the subscribers of capital to form the board of direction.

The interest of the late partners will be represented by 1000 shares, paid up to £5 each, thus showing the confidence they have in the concern, and willingness to take only their proportion of profits. The remaining shares are offered to the public paid up to £5 per shares in allotment, no further call to be paid thereon.

An investigation into the process and the manipulation of the ores in actual working sufficiently proves that a very large profit must result from the same, and having a very great desire to afford the most reliable data, tables of the actual cost and produce have been prepared, showing that there is reason to believe that the rate of dividend will be equal to 20 per cent. per annum. (These tables can be inspected at the office of the company.) It may be further stated that the managing directors agree to receive no remuneration for their services to the company, excepting their proportion of the profit, until the rate of dividend shall exceed 12½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Arsenious and Sulphurous Ore Reduction Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your account with the London and South-Western Bank, Falmouth, the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot me; and I also agree to pay £4 per share on receiving an allotment; and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.*

Name in full.. .....
Residence .....
Date ..... Profession .....

* The payment of the deposit may be made at any of the branches of the London and South-Western Bank.

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT.

To be retained by the applicant after being signed by the bankers, and exchanged No..... after allotment for share certificates.

Received of this day of the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share, on application for shares in the Arsenious and Sulphurous Ore Reduction Company (Limited). .....

THE NEW TRELAWNY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this company will be CLOSED for LONDON on MONDAY, the 22d inst., and for the COUNTRY on TUESDAY, the 23d inst. By order of the Board, EDWARD JONES, Sec.

THE NEW TRELAWNY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.

Deposit 10s. per share, payable on application. No further payment on allotment, and no call to exceed 5s. per share, or be made at intervals of less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT SERJEANT, Esq., Tavistock-row, Callington (Director of Wheal Trevenna, &c.)—LOCAL MANAGING DIRECTOR.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq., M.D., 39, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, W.
Major T. KIERNAN (East India United Service Club), 14, St. James's-square, S.W.
ROBERT F. POWER, Esq., 105, Pall Mall, St. James's, S.W.
ROBERT SCOTT, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.

BANKERS.

The Imperial Bank (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London, E.C.
The East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard, Cornwall.

BROKER—George B. Rickard, Esq., 24, Austinfriars, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.
SOLICITOR—Henry Phillips, Esq., 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.
INSPECTING AGENT—Capt. William Johns (of Wheal Trelawny Mine).
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Edward Jones.

OFFICES,—75, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for purchasing the lease of a first-class mineral property, known as Venn and Perquite, situated in the parish of St. Ive, near Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, and for working the valuable lodes contained therein. There are good roads through the mine, and every facility for conveying the ores to market at a cheap cost.

The lease is for 21 years, from 29th September last, the rent being almost nominal—viz., £20 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-15th.

It is estimated that only a very moderate outlay will be necessary to bring this mine into a dividend-paying position, as, judging from the extreme richness in silver of the gossan, at present obtainable from so shallow a depth, and other satisfactory indications, profitable returns are anticipated at a very early date. The reports from Capt. William Johns, of the Wheal Trelawny Mine; Capt. Thomas Trevillion, of the Herodsfoot Mine; Capt. John Goldsworthy, of East Wheal Russell Mine, and others, testify to the favourable opinion entertained of the property by some of the most experienced miners in the district.

Of the 10,000 shares, 1400 will be issued with 10s. per share paid-up, and 800 shares as fully paid-up, which will be delivered to the vendor towards the purchase of the mine, leaving 8100 shares to be offered to the public, the vendor having agreed to take more than three-fifths of the purchase-money for the lease, &c., in shares, the balance (£1000) being payable in cash by instalments.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, can be had of the bankers, brokers, or secretary, at the offices, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C., where additional favourable reports by Captain Harpur (of Lady Bertha) and others may also be seen, orders to view the mine obtained, and the result of the various assays inspected.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

(Established in the year 1834)

OPENED for the TRANSACTION of BANKING BUSINESS in LONDON on the 10th January, 1866, at the head office, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), and at the St. James's branch, 14, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

DIRECTORS.

The LORD ERNEST BRUDENELL BRUCE, M.P.	WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.	DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.	HENRY PAULL, Esq., M.P.
JOHN KINGSTON, Esq.	Sir SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
J. M. LAURIE, Esq.	RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
HENRY M'CHLERY, Esq.	Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.

Subscribed capital	£2,100,000	0	0
Paid-up capital	1,080,000	0	0
Reserve fund	225,452	6	2

Number of shareholders, 1704.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting banking business with it in London. Customers keeping accounts with the bank in town may have monies paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are conducted at the head office and St. James's branch on the usual terms of London banks.

DEPOSITS at INTEREST are received of sums of £10 and upwards, for which receipts are granted called deposit receipts, and interest is allowed according to the value of money from time to time, as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The AGENCY of COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and Dividends, Annuities, &c., received for customers.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers on the Continent will be issued as soon as arrangements can be made.

The OFFICERS of the BANK are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

COPIES of the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at the head office, and at St. James's branch. By order of the Directors,

A. ROBERTSON } Joint General
E. ATKINSON } Managers.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON,

MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,

Recommend the undermentioned mines for immediate investment:—

West Great Work. East Lovell. Wheal Trannack.
New Clifford. Rosewarne United.

The above mines are quite safe for a great rise in price, and should be bought immediately. Mines inspected by competent agents.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CHARLOTTE UNITED MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed Friday, the 26th day of January inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated this 3d day of January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHALE MOOR MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 28th day of December last, on the petition of John Holroyd, of Leeds, in the county of York, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the PENHALE MOOR MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

JOHN EVERARD UPTON, of Leeds, in the County of York (Solicitor for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 5th January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 5th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William John Rawlings, a shareholder and also a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the said company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).
GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, No. 1, Bedford-row, in the County of Middlesex (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 9th January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 6th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Thomas Hollow, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

BORLASE AND MILTON, Penzance, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 9th January, 1866.

CORNWALL, AND ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.

THE CAPITAL MANUFACTURING PREMISES, WITH THE VALUABLE FIXED PLANT AND MACHINERY, STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, AND LEASES OF LARGE TRACTS OF LAND FOR QUARRYING PURPOSES, BELONGING TO THE LIZARD SERPENTINE COMPANY (LIMITED), SITUATE NEAR TO LIZARD'S POINT; ALSO, THE LEASE OF GROUND FLOOR PREMISES IN ST. JAMES'S STREET.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY AND HORWOOD are instructed by the Official Liquidator appointed to wind-up the affairs of the above-named company to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street Within, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1866, in Two Lots, the VALUABLE LEASES, at nominal rents and royalties, of large tracts of LAND, situated in the parishes of Ruan Minor, Landewednack, and Grade, on which have already been opened six quarries, each capable of yielding an almost endless supply of beautiful varieties of serpentine, unequalled in brilliancy of colour and elegance of appearance, the general applicability of which for decorating works of importance is fully established, the materials being now extensively patronised by architects of celebrity. With the foregoing will be included the substantially STONE BUILT and SLATED FACTORY, and other premises, erected at Carleon Cove, at considerable expense, within a few years; comprising a sawing-mill, ripping, rubbing, turning, masons', polishing, carpenters', and blacksmiths' shops, counting-house, yard, &c.; together with the whole of the working plant and machinery, driven by water-power, and in excellent condition; there is also a comfortable cottage, of ten rooms, for a resident manager.

Lot 2 will comprise the lease for 17 years unexpired, at £155 per annum, of the ground floor premises, No. 24, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Westminster.

The factory and quarries to be viewed on application to Mr. Cox, on the property, of whom printed particulars may be obtained; particulars also at the Angel, Helston; Red Lion, Truro; Royal and Duke of Cornwall Hotels, Plymouth; Railway Hotel, Falmouth; and in London of F. MAYNARD, Esq., official liquidator, 19, Bread-street, Cheapside, E.C.; of Messrs. YOUNG, MAPLES, TEASDALE, and YOUNG, solicitors, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.; and of Messrs. WINSTANLEY and HORWOOD, auctioneers, &c., 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, E.C.

WEST WHEAL JANE TIN MINE, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF KEA, NEAR TRURO, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY AND HORWOOD have received instructions from the committee empowered to wind-up the affairs of the mine, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, in one lot, the ADVENTURERS' INTEREST in the SETT, together with the whole of the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY, THREE STEAM ENGINES, for pumping, winding, and stamping, dressing plant, 170 fms. of pitwork, weighbridge to weigh 8 tons, erected at a very considerable cost in the last few years; also all the loose material on the mine.

Particulars may be obtained at the Red Lion, Truro; Angel, Helston; Royal Hotel, Plymouth; Railway Hotel, Falmouth; and in London of R. W. CHILDS, Esq., solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, E.C.; of EDWARD KING, Esq., 22A, Austinfriars, E.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, E.C.

PONT-Y-PRIDD MERTHYR COLLIERY, SITUATE AT PONT-Y-PRIDD, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. H. W. HARRIS is instructed to OFFER this COLLIERY for SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, January 30, 1866, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, with the OFFICES, PLANT, and MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, and other conveniences. The property is connected by a tramway with the Taff Vale Railway, and is now in good working order. The royalties are as follows:—1s. per ton (2400 lbs.) on iron ore; 8d. per like ton on coal, both large and small; and 3d. per like ton on fireclay and stone. Dead rent, £300 per annum, with the usual three years' average clause.

The colliery may be viewed, and printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to Mr. C. J. MANDER, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London; and of the Auctioneer, Merthyr Tydvil.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. R. KERBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, the UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE MINE SHARES, viz.:—

TWO (1000ths) SHARES in CARN BREA.
TWENTY (6000ths) SHARES in EAST GRENVILLE.
TWENTY (6000ths) SHARES in WHEAL GRENVILLE.
FORTY (1024ths) SHARES in LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.
FIVE (119ths) SHARES in GREAT WORK.
ONE HUNDRED (1000ths) SHARES in TRUMPET CONSOLS.
THIRTY-FOUR (1000ths) SHARES in BASSET AND GRYLLS.
FIVE (1798ths) SHARES in GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.

Any further information may be had on application to the Auctioneer, Meneage-street, Helston.—Dated January 10, 1866.

THE MOELFRA SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM PORTMADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of this QUARRY, with its PLANT and MACHINERY, manager's and superintendent's houses, workmen's cottages, offices, &c.

The quarry has been partially worked, and excellent slates sold. It is proved to contain an unlimited quantity of slates and slabs. The works are so far advanced that a profitable return may be shortly looked for, nearly £20,000 having been expended.

The lease has over 90 years to run, so is almost as good as freehold. The royalties are moderate. The Welsh Coast Railway passes within four miles of the quarry, and plans have been obtained for making a tramroad to join, by which markets will be opened at Portmadoc, Carnarvon, and Porthdenllyn. The outlay in making this tram will be inconsiderable, as it will be divided between three or more quarries.

For particulars, and orders to view the property, apply to WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., accountant, 2, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

FOR SALE, an ENGINE, on the TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE, at Beeralston, Devon, comprising a 50-in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft, with first piece of main rod; also, THREE BOILERS, weighing 33 tons, two of which weigh 10 tons each, nearly new; the other weighs 13 tons. The boilers are in a fair condition, with fittings complete. The engine is in good condition, having been put in repair about twelve months previous to the mine being suspended.—Apply to Mr. LANE, 2 Royal Exchange; or to Messrs. HARE and WHITFIELD, 1, Mitre-court, Temple, London.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO BE LET, all the COAL under the ESTATE at CRUMLIN, near NEWPORT, consisting of 220 acres (more or less), having 10 veins, varying from 2 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and being in depth from surface from 70 yards the first to 400 yards the lowest, and supposed to contain altogether about 8,000,000 tons.

The estate is 12 miles from the shipping port of Newport, to which there is a canal and railway conveyance through the estate, as also railway to Hereford, Worcester, Shrewsbury, &c., which also passes through the estate.

For particulars, apply to EDWARD KENDALL, Esq., 1, Clarence-terrace, Leamington; or to Mr. EDWARD WELLS, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SLATE QUARRIES, TO BE LET.—

ALLT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLANAFANFAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maesefn-y-ffordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year for machinery.

Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

BLASTING.

GUNCOTTON

AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.

On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

IMPORTANT TO BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND

OTHERS.—The ONLY MEDAL for CRUCIBLES (London, 1862; and Dublin, 1865), was AWARDED to the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

The GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 93 meltings. These Crucibles never crack, become heated much more rapidly than any other description, require only one annealing, may be used any number of times without further trouble, change of temperature does not affect them, the metal is fused much more rapidly, saving time, fuel, labour, waste, &c.

In these respects it is contended that, comparing the Patent Plumbago with the common Crucible, the saving of metal and fuel is equivalent to the cost of the Patent Plumbago Crucible.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which can be found to save nearly 1¼ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

Prices, &c., forwarded on application to
THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—

The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ATTOUN 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,

for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE Tavistock Devon.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,

CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—

PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., WILL COMMENCE a COURSE of WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURES on GEOLOGY, from Eight to Nine. First lecture, Jan. 24, 1866. Fee, £1 1s. And a more extended course on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nine to Ten. First lecture, Friday, Jan. 26. This course will be continued till May. Text Book, the new edition of Lyell's Elements of Geology.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

Now ready, price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.,

THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON:

STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS, for 1865.
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Fourth Thousand.

HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES BETWEEN "A FATHER AND SON."

Second edition, improved, revised, and enlarged from 112 to 174 pages. Surveying mines with the theodolite and the dial, and also laying workings on plan, illustrated; with numerous plans on ventilation and the working of mines. Price, 2s. 6d.

May be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Now ready, price 5s.

FORM OF "TACK-NOTE."

OR LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS.

Many enquiries have been made during the past few months for the form of Tack-Note published at the MINING JOURNAL Office, to which the answer "out of print" and "reprinting" has been returned. The form may now be had upon application to the bookseller to whom orders have been given, or will be forwarded direct from our office on receipt of a remittance of 5s. by Post-office order.

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price 3d. each.

A PAMPHLET, dedicated to W. O. Foster, Esq., M.P., contrasting the PRESENT with PAST RATES of FREIGHT to LONDON and LIVERPOOL from the SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON DISTRICT.

By SAMUEL HILL, Member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Author of a Paper on "The Freedom of the Labour Market."

Also, a PAPER ON SELF-HELP, dedicated by kind permission to the Right Honourable Lord Lyttleton, President of the South Staffordshire Adult Educational Association, and published for its benefit by the author.

London: MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—Liverpool: Charles Tinling, the *Courier* office.—Wolverhampton: Simpson and Steen, High-green.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS

AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOS. MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,

AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Subscription, 6s. per year.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS,

RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all *bond fide* investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND

SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES,
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

"THE CITY HIVE."—A Journal of Commerce, Banking, and Mining. Price 1d

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,

ENGINEERS,

MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

ALSO AT

LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.

THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Dublin, 1865.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,

BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W., draw attention to the following opinions of their Patent Crucibles:—

Brass Founders, Gas-Meter, and Gas Apparatus Manufacturers,
Milton House, Edinburgh, December 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used for the last three years your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, and find them in every respect superior to any that we have used.

Your obedient servants, JAMES MILNE AND SON.

Coleford, July 2, 1860.

For iron and brass melting, your pots are worth double the value of any other melting pots ever brought into this market, and for these purposes we think them invaluable.

—— Yours truly, ROBERT MUSHET.

Glass-Works, near Birmingham, October 15, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in testifying to the value of your Patent Plumbago Crucible, which we have been using for nearly twelve months past.

We have made on the average about 30 meltings in a crucible, often exceeding that number, and occasionally making as high as 60 meltings.

The properties they possess of bearing a sudden change of temperature without injury renders them particularly valuable. Your obedient servants,

—— CHANCE BROTHERS AND CO.

Greenwich, June 27, 1864.

We have tried your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, and although the first cost is high, we can testify to their being the safest and most economical we have ever used.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

—— JOHN PENN AND SON.

Queen's Cross Brass Foundry, Dudley, June 10, 1864.

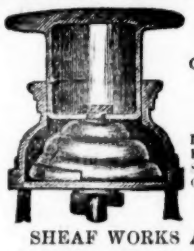
GENTLEMEN,—We have much pleasure in giving our testimony to the great superiority of your crucibles. We have constantly used them for the last four years, and find that we can melt with one of the 100-lb. crucibles from 36 to 40 cwts. of our steel mixture for bearings, which we consider tries the pots much more than the ordinary brass or gun-metal. There is also a very considerable saving in fuel and time, as we now make one furnace do the same work that two formerly did with clay pots. There is also much less waste from oxidation, in consequence of the metal being so quickly melted; and, after having tried many kinds, we have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing them to be the best and most economical crucibles that can be used, and so long as the quality is as good as it has hitherto been we shall on no account think of using any others.

We are, dear Sirs, faithfully yours,

—— W. WESTLEY AND SON.

Price List, &c., on application to
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,



MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL.

FILES MARKED T. TURTON
EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BERGER AND CO.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. JACKSON and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

J. U. BASTIER and Messrs. JACKSON and Co. will CONTRACT to ERECT the PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the use of this Invention.

OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

One year (post free)	£2 2 0
Half-year (post free)	1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free)	0 10 6

Payable in advance.

Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE ONLY PAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural,

and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesydderwen, Mold.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND

MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN

COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d

THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER,
Published every morning, price 1d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields
195, High-street, Sunderland

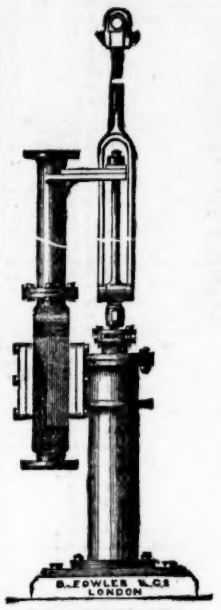
NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (128 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),

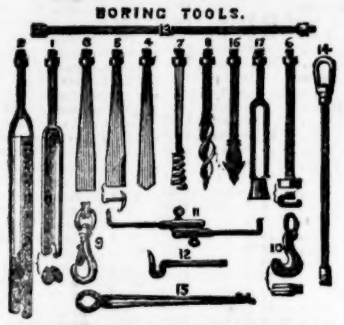
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

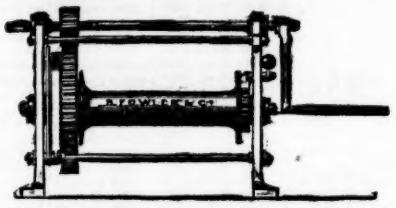


Improved Double-action PUMPS.

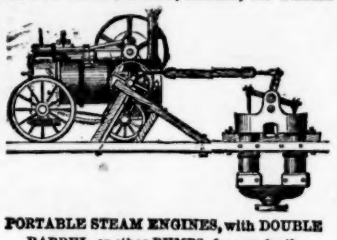
BORING TOOLS.



BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.

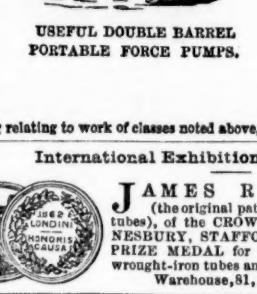


PULLEY BLOCKS, CRABS, and HOISTING TACKLE, of every description, and of superior manufacture.



PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with DOUBLE BARREL, or other PUMPS, for any depth, ON HIRE OR PURCHASE.

PORTABLE WROUGHT-IRON HAND PUMPS, of all sizes.



USEFUL DOUBLE BARREL PORTABLE FORCE PUMPS.

PORTABLE WROUGHT-IRON PUMPS.

PRICE LISTS, ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, and FULL PARTICULARS of anything relating to work of classes noted above, may be had on application.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

FOR SALE,—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 7 ton BOILERS in good condition.

FOR SALE, a POWERFUL CORNISH CRUSHER, made on the newest principle, with raft wheel and back gear, weighing (with wrought, cast, and brays) altogether 9 tons, all in first-rate condition. May be seen at Crowndale Mine, about one mile from the Tavistock Railway station, and alongside the Tavistock Canal, three miles from shipping port.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS, Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock,

---

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,

AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),

ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),

SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Successors to Messrs. JOSEPH WRIGHT and SONS.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, and RAILWAY IRONWORK of every description.
RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS built for CASH, or upon DEFERRED PAYMENTS EXTENDING over a period of from THREE to TEN YEARS.
A large number of COAL, IRONSTONE, BALLAST, and other WAGONS to be LET ON HIRE.
MANUFACTORY AND CHIEF OFFICES—SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES—No. 8, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—

The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason

to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,

CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1770.
Manufacturers of every description of
IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM-PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN COTTON WASTE, &c
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

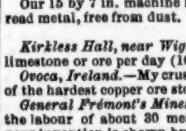
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS

(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the

PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.



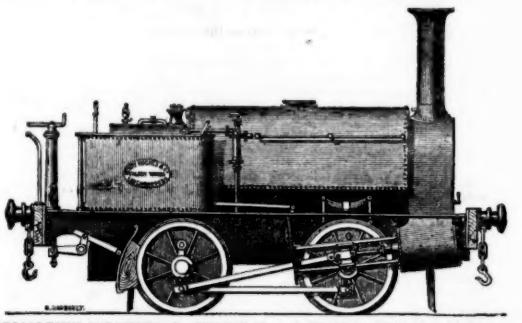
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,

TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—

EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,

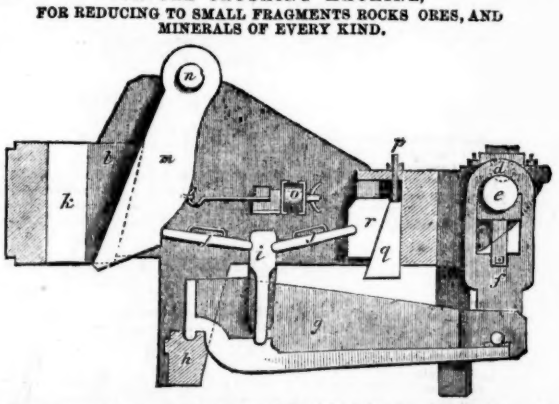
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURER EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description. LONDON OFFICES, 34, CANNON STREET WEST.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—At first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or $75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAM

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

THE ARSENIOUS AND SULPHUROUS ORE REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
£1 on application, and £4 on allotment; the remainder being reserved.

DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors will be elected by the members at a general meeting of the company, to be held within three months after registration.

BANKERS—The London and South-Western Bank, Falmouth, Cornwall.
(Payments to the credit of the company may be made at any of the branches of the above bank, or at the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.)

BROKERS.

London..... Messrs. Brewis and Lynch, 3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.
Manchester.... National Agency Association, 3, Cooper-street.
Bristol..... Mr. W. T. Rawle, 8, Small-street, Bristol.
Rochdale..... Mr. Isaac Leach Stott, Walker-street.
Huddersfield .. " " 6, Half Moon-street.
Newcastle .... Messrs. Brewis and Lynch, 73, Clayton-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. Tresidder, Kimberley House, Falmouth.
OFFICES,—FALMOUTH, CORNWALL.

The registration of this company under the Limited Liability Act has been effected for the purpose of obtaining additional capital to acquire larger and more eligible works than those at present occupied, and the working of an improved process.

The business has been carried on by the late partners for the last fifteen years, and a large and profitable trade done in white arsenic, to the extent of about 500 tons per annum, without having any regard to the treatment of the residuary mineral products.

From their extensive knowledge of the trade, the firm have succeeded in perfecting a process not only to obtain the arsenic from the ores in a direct marketable form, but to utilise the minerals in the residuum at a small cost. This process has been protected by registration.

The works to which it is proposed to transfer the business are in every way suitable to the carrying on of a large and profitable trade. They are within a short distance of a railway terminus and the harbour of Falmouth, thus giving the most facile means of transit for the ores to the works, and the products thence, they are fitted with every convenience for the company's requirements, and most readily adapted to the working of the intended process.

The new process in actual working may be examined at the Perran Arsenic Works, Perran-ar-worthal, Cornwall, by intending investors or their agents obtaining cards of admission from the secretary of the company, or any of the brokers.

The trade connection of the late partners will become the property of the company, and the arrangements for the conduct of the business will continue as heretofore, the partners acting as managing directors of the company, and having associated with them other gentlemen selected by the members from among the subscribers of capital to form the board of direction.

The interest of the late partners will be represented by 1000 shares, paid up to £5 each, thus showing the confidence they have in the concern, and willingness to take only their proportion of profits. The remaining shares are offered to the public paid up to £5 per shares in allotment, no further call to be paid thereon.

An investigation into the process and the manipulation of the ores in actual working sufficiently proves that a very large profit must result from the same, and having a very great desire to afford the most reliable data, tables of the actual cost and produce have been prepared, showing that there is reason to believe that the rate of dividend will be equal to 20 per cent. per annum. (These tables can be inspected at the office of the company.) It may be further stated that the managing directors agree to receive no remuneration for their services to the company, excepting their proportion of the profit, until the rate of dividend shall exceed 12½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Arsenious and Sulphurous Ore Reduction Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your account with the London and South-Western Bank, Falmouth, the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot me; and I also agree to pay £4 per share on receiving an allotment; and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.*

Name in full.. .....
Residence ....
Date ..... Profession .....

* The payment of the deposit may be made at any of the branches of the London and South-Western Bank.

RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT.

To be retained by the applicant after being signed by the bankers, and exchanged No..... after allotment for share certificates.

Received of this day of the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share, on application for shares in the Arsenious and Sulphurous Ore Reduction Company (Limited). .....

THE NEW TRELAWNY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this company will be CLOSED for LONDON on MONDAY, the 22d inst., and for the COUNTRY on TUESDAY, the 23d inst. By order of the Board, EDWARD JONES. Sec.

THE NEW TRELAWNY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.

Deposit 10s. per share, payable on application. No further payment on allotment, and no call to exceed 5s. per share, or be made at intervals of less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT SERJEANT, Esq., Tavistock-row, Callington (Director of Wheal Trevenna, &c.)—LOCAL MANAGING DIRECTOR.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq., M.D., 39, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, W.
Major T. KIERNAN (East India United Service Club), 14, St. James's-square, S.W.
ROBERT F. POWER, Esq., 105, Pall Mall, St. James's, S.W.
ROBERT SCOTT, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.

BANKERS.

The Imperial Bank (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London, E.C.
The East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard, Cornwall.

BROKER—George B. Rickard, Esq., 24, Austinfriars, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.
SOLICITOR—Henry Phillips, Esq., 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.
INSPECTING AGENT—Capt. William Johns (of Wheal Trelawny Mine).
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Edward Jones.

OFFICES,—75, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for purchasing the lease of a first-class mineral property, known as Venn and Pengulte, situated in the parish of St. Ive, near Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, and for working the valuable lodes contained therein. There are good roads through the mine, and every facility for conveying the ores to market at a cheap cost.

The lease is for 21 years, from 29th September last, the rent being almost nominal—viz., £20 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-15th.

It is estimated that only a very moderate outlay will be necessary to bring this mine into a dividend-paying position, as, judging from the extreme richness in silver of the gossan, at present obtainable from so shallow a depth, and other satisfactory indications, profitable returns are anticipated at a very early date. The reports from Capt. William Johns, of the Wheal Trelawny Mine; Capt. Thomas Trevillion, of the Herodsfoot Mine; Capt. John Goldsworthy, of East Wheal Russell Mine, and others, testify to the favourable opinion entertained of the property by some of the most experienced miners in the district.

Of the 10,000 shares, 1400 will be issued with 10s. per share paid-up, and 500 shares as fully paid-up, which will be delivered to the vendor towards the purchase of the mine, leaving 8100 shares to be offered to the public, the vendor having agreed to take more than three-fifths of the purchase-money for the lease, &c., in shares, the balance (£1000) being payable in cash by instalments.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, can be had of the bankers, brokers, or secretary, at the offices, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C., where additional favourable reports by Captain Harpur (of Lady Bertha) and others may also be seen, orders to view the mine obtained, and the result of the various assays inspected.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

(Established in the year 1824)

OPENED for the TRANSACTION of BANKING BUSINESS in LONDON on the 10th January, 1866, at the head office, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), and at the St. James's branch, 14, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

DIRECTORS.

The LORD ERNEST BRUDENELL BRUCE, M.P.	WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.	DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.	HENRY PAULL, Esq., M.P.
JOHN KINGSTON, Esq.	Sir SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
J. M. LAURIE, Esq.	RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
HENRY M'CHLERY, Esq.	Hon. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.

Subscribed capital	£2,100,000	0	0
Paid-up capital	1,080,000	0	0
Reserve fund	225,452	6	2

Number of shareholders, 1704.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting banking business with it in London. Customers keeping accounts with the bank in town may have monies paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are conducted at the head office and St. James's branch on the usual terms of London banks.

DEPOSITS at INTEREST are received of sums of £10 and upwards, for which receipts are granted called deposit receipts, and interest is allowed according to the value of money from time to time, as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The AGENCY of COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and Dividends, Annuities, &c., received for customers.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers on the Continent will be issued as soon as arrangements can be made.

The OFFICERS of the BANK are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

COPIES of the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents, and Correspondents, may be had on application at the head office, and at St. James's branch. By order of the Directors,

A. ROBERTSON } Joint General
E. ATKINSON } Managers.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON,

MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,

Recommend the undermentioned mines for immediate investment:—

West Great Work. East Lovell. Wheal Trannack.
New Clifford. Rosewarne United.

The above mines are quite safe for a great rise in price, and should be bought immediately. Mines inspected by competent agents.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CHARLOTTE UNITED MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed Friday, the 26th day of January inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated this 3d day of January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHALE MOOR MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 28th day of December last, on the petition of John Holroyd, of Leeds, in the county of York, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the PENHALE MOOR MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862,

JOHN EVERARD UPTON, of Leeds, in the County of York (Solicitor for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitor).

Dated Truro, 5th January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 5th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William John Rawlings, a shareholder and also a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the said company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).
GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, No. 1, Bedford-row, in the County of Middlesex (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 9th January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 6th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Thomas Hollow, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

BORLASE AND MILTON, Penzance, Cornwall (Solicitors for the Petitioner).
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 9th January, 1866.

CORNWALL, AND ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.

THE CAPITAL MANUFACTURING PREMISES, WITH THE VALUABLE FIXED PLANT AND MACHINERY, STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, AND LEASES OF LARGE TRACTS OF LAND FOR QUARRYING PURPOSES, BELONGING TO THE LIZARD SERPENTINE COMPANY (LIMITED), SITUATE NEAR TO LIZARD'S POINT; ALSO, THE LEASE OF GROUND FLOOR PREMISES IN ST. JAMES'S STREET.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY AND HORWOOD are instructed by the Official Liquidator appointed to wind-up the affairs of the above-named company to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street Within, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1866, in Two Lots, the VALUABLE LEASES, at nominal rents and royalties, of large tracts of LAND, situated in the parishes of Ruan Minor, Landewednack, and Grade, on which have already been opened six quarries, each capable of yielding an almost endless supply of beautiful varieties of serpentine, unequalled in brilliancy of colour and elegance of appearance, the general applicability of which for decorating works of importance is fully established, the materials being now extensively patronised by architects of celebrity. With the foregoing will be included the substantially STONE BUILT and SLATED FACTORY, and other premises, erected at Carleon Cove, at considerable expense, within a few years; comprising a sawing-mill, ripping, rubbing, turning, masons', polishing, carpenters', and blacksmiths' shops, counting-house, yard, &c.; together with the whole of the working plant and machinery, driven by water-power, and in excellent condition; there is also a comfortable cottage, of ten rooms, for a resident manager.

Lot 2 will comprise the lease for 17 years unexpired, at £135 per annum, of the ground floor premises, No. 24, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Westminster.

The factory and quarries to be viewed on application to Mr. COX, on the property, of whom printed particulars may be obtained; particulars also at the Angel, Helston; Red Lion, Truro; Royal and Duke of Cornwall Hotels, Plymouth; Railway Hotel, Falmouth; and in London of F. MAYNARD, Esq., official liquidator, 19, Bread-street, Cheapside, E.C.; of Messrs. YOUNG, MAPLES, TEASDALE, and YOUNG, solicitors, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.; and of Messrs. WINSTANLEY and HORWOOD, auctioneers, &c., 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, E.C.

WEST WHEAL JANE TIN MINE, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF KEA, NEAR TRURO, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY AND HORWOOD have received instructions from the committee empowered to wind-up the affairs of the mine, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, in one lot, the ADVENTURERS' INTEREST in the SETT, together with the whole of the fixed PLANT and MACHINERY, THREE STEAM ENGINES, for pumping, winding, and stamping, dressing plant, 170 fms. of pitwork, weighbridge to weigh 8 tons, erected at a very considerable cost in the last few years; also all the loose material on the mine.

Particulars may be obtained at the Red Lion, Truro; Angel, Helston; Royal Hotel, Plymouth; Railway Hotel, Falmouth; and in London of R. W. CHILDS, Esq., solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, E.C.; of EDWARD KING, Esq., 22a, Austinfriars, E.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 10, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's, E.C.

PONT-Y-PRIDD MERTHYR COLLIERY, SITUATE AT PONT-Y-PRIDD, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. H. W. HARRIS is instructed to OFFER this COLLIERY for SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, January 30, 1866, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, with the OFFICES, PLANT, and MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, and other conveniences. The property is connected by a tramway with the Taff Vale Railway, and is now in good working order. The royalties are as follows:—1s. per ton (2400 lbs.) on iron ore; 8d. per like ton on coal, both large and small; and 3d. per like ton on fireclay and stone. Dead rent, £300 per annum, with the usual three years' average clause.

The colliery may be viewed, and printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to Mr. C. J. MANDER, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London; and of the Auctioneer, Merthyr Tydvil.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. R. KERBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, the UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE MINE SHARES, viz.:—

TWO (1000ths) SHARES in CARN BREA.
TWENTY (6000ths) SHARES in EAST GRENVILLE.
TWENTY (6000ths) SHARES in WHEAL GRENVILLE.
FORTY (1024ths) SHARES in LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.
FIVE (119ths) SHARES in GREAT WORK.
ONE HUNDRED (1000ths) SHARES in TRUMPET CONSOLS.
THIRTY-FOUR (1000ths) SHARES in BASSET AND GRYLLS.
FIVE (1798ths) SHARES in GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.

Any further information may be had on application to the Auctioneer, Meneage-street, Helston.—Dated January 10, 1866.

THE MOELFRA SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM PORTMADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of this QUARRY, with its PLANT and MACHINERY, manager's and superintendent's houses, workmen's cottages, offices, &c.

The quarry has been partially worked, and excellent slates sold. It is proved to contain an unlimited quantity of slates and slabs. The works are so far advanced that a profitable return may be shortly looked for, nearly £20,000 having been expended.

The lease has over 90 years to run, so is almost as good as freehold. The royalties are moderate. The Welsh Coast Railway passes within four miles of the quarry, and plans have been obtained for making a tramroad to join, by which markets will be opened at Portmadoc, Carnarvon, and Porthdenllyn. The outlay in making this tram will be inconsiderable, as it will be divided between three or more quarries.

For particulars, and orders to view the property, apply to WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., accountant, 2, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

FOR SALE, an ENGINE, on the TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE, at Beeralston, Devon, comprising a 50-in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft, with first piece of main rod; also, THREE BOILERS, weighing 33 tons, two of which weigh 10 tons each, nearly new; the other weighs 13 tons. The boilers are in a fair condition, with fittings complete. The engine is in good condition, having been put in repair about twelve months previous to the mine being suspended.—Apply to Mr. LANE, 2 Royal Exchange; or to Messrs. HARE and WHITFIELD, 1, Mitre-court, Temple, London.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO BE LET, all the COAL under the ESTATE at CRUMLIN, near NEWPORT, consisting of 220 acres (more or less), having 10 veins, varying from 2 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and being in depth from surface from 70 yards the first to 400 yards the lowest, and supposed to contain altogether about 8,000,000 tons.

The estate is 12 miles from the shipping port of Newport, to which there is a canal and railway conveyance through the estate, as also railway to Hereford, Worcester, Shrewsbury, &c., which also passes through the estate.

For particulars, apply to EDWARD KENDALL, Esq., 1, Clarence-terrace, Leamington; or to Mr. EDWARD WELLS, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SLATE QUARRIES, TO BE LET.—

ALLT DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLANAFANFAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maesceifn-y-ffordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year for machinery.

Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

BLASTING.

AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS

GUNCOTTON

IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE, AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.

On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

IMPORTANT TO BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—The ONLY MEDAL for CRUCIBLES (London, 1862; and Dublin, 1865), was AWARDED to the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

The GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 93 meltings. These Crucibles never crack, become heated much more rapidly than any other description, require only one annealing, may be used any number of times without further trouble, change of temperature does not affect them, the metal is fused much more rapidly, saving time, fuel, labour, waste, &c.

In these respects it is contended that, comparing the Patent Plumbago with the common Crucible, the saving of metal and fuel is equivalent to the cost of the Patent Plumbago Crucible.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1¼ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

Prices, &c., forwarded on application to
THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.—The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTOUN 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE Tavistock Devon.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., WILL COMMENCE a COURSE of WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURES on GEOLOGY, from Eight to Nine. First lecture, Jan. 24, 1866. Fee, £1 1s. And a more extended course on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nine to Ten. First lecture, Friday, Jan. 26. This course will be continued till May. Text Book, the new edition of Lyell's Elements of Geology.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

Now ready, price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.,

THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON: STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS, for 1865.
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Fourth Thousand.

HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES BETWEEN "A FATHER AND SON." Second edition, improved, revised, and enlarged from 112 to 174 pages. Surveying mines with the theodolite and the dial, and also laying workings on plan, illustrated; with numerous plans on ventilation and the working of mines. Price, 2s. 6d.

May be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Now ready, price 5s.

FORM OF "TACK-NOTE."
OR LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS.

Many enquiries have been made during the past few months for the form of Tack-Note published at the MINING JOURNAL Office, to which the answer "out of print" and "reprinting" has been returned. The form may now be had upon application to the bookseller to whom orders have been given, or will be forwarded direct from our office on receipt of a remittance of 5s. by Post-office order.

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price 3d. each.

A PAMPHLET, dedicated to W. O. Foster, Esq., M.P., contrasting the PRESENT with PAST RATES of FREIGHT to LONDON and LIVERPOOL from the SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON DISTRICT.

By SAMUEL HILL, Member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Author of a Paper on "The Freedom of the Labour Market."

Also, a PAPER ON SELF-HELP, dedicated by kind permission to the Right Honourable Lord Lyttleton, President of the South Staffordshire Adult Educational Association, and published for its benefit by the author.

London: MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—Liverpool: Charles Tinling, the *Courier* office.—Wolverhampton: Simpson and Steen, High-green.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOS. MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Subscription, 6s. per year.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all *bond fide* investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES,
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

"THE CITY HIVE."—A Journal of Commerce, Banking, and Mining. Price 1d

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,

MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Dublin, 1865.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W., draw attention to the following opinions of their Patent Crucibles:—

Brass Founders, Gas-Meter, and Gas Apparatus Manufacturers,
Milton House, Edinburgh, December 17, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used for the last three years your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, and find them in every respect superior to any that we have used.
Your obedient servants, JAMES MILNE AND SON.

Coleford, July 2, 1860.

For iron and brass melting, your pots are worth double the value of any other melting pots ever brought into this market, and for these purposes we think them invaluable.
—— Yours truly, ROBERT MUSHET.

Glass-Works, near Birmingham, October 15, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—We have great pleasure in testifying to the value of your Patent Plumbago Crucible, which we have been using for nearly twelve months past.
We have made on the average about 30 meltings in a crucible, often exceeding that number, and occasionally making as high as 60 meltings.
The properties they possess of bearing a sudden change of temperature without injury renders them particularly valuable. Your obedient servants,
—— CHANCE BROTHERS AND CO.

Greenwich, June 27, 1864.

We have tried your Patent Plumbago Crucibles, and although the first cost is high, we can testify to their being the safest and most economical we have ever used.
We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
—— JOHN PENN AND SON.

Queen's Cross Brass Foundry, Dudley, June 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—We have much pleasure in giving our testimony to the great superiority of your crucibles. We have constantly used them for the last four years, and find that we can melt with one of the 100-lb. crucibles from 36 to 40 cwts. of our steel mixture for bearings, which we consider tries the pots much more than the ordinary brass or gun-metal. There is also a very considerable saving in fuel and time, as we now make one furnace do the same work that two formerly did with clay pots. There is also much less waste from oxidation, in consequence of the metal being so quickly melted; and, after having tried many kinds, we have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing them to be the best and most economical crucibles that can be used, and so long as the quality is as good as it has hitherto been we shall on no account think of using any others.
We are, dear Sirs, faithfully yours,
—— W. WESTLEY AND SON.

Price List, &c., on application to
BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL,
BLISTER STEEL,
SPRING STEEL,
GERMAN STEEL.

FILES MARKED T. TURTON
EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BERGER AND Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. JACKSON and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

J. U. BASTIER and Messrs. JACKSON and Co. will CONTRACT to ERECT the PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the use of this Invention.
OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire district, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

One year (post free)	£2 2 0
Half-year (post free)	1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free)	0 10 6

Payable in advance.
Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-passage Birmingham.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE ONLY PAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural,
and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesydderwen, Mold.

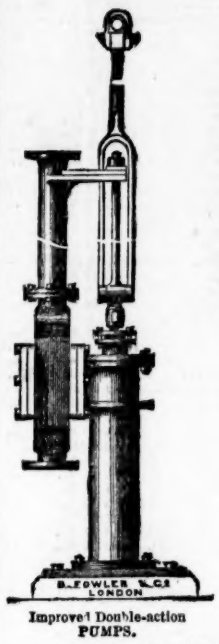
THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND
MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields
195, High-street, Sunderland.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

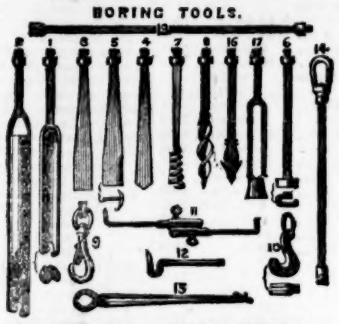
DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

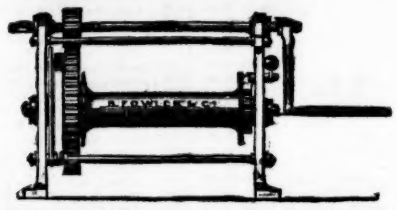


Improved Double-action PUMPS.

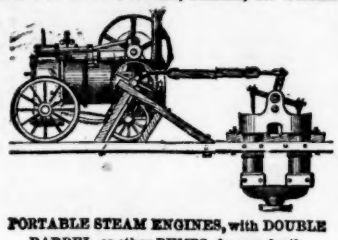
BORING TOOLS.



BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.

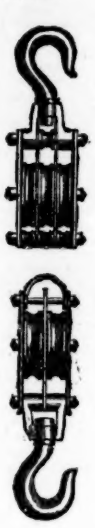


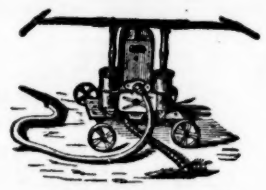
PULLEY BLOCKS, CRABS, and HOISTING TACKLE, of every description, and of superior manufacture.



PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with DOUBLE BARREL, or other PUMPS, for any depth, ON HIRE OR PURCHASE.

PORTABLE WROUGHT-IRON HAND PUMPS, of all sizes.





USEFUL DOUBLE BARREL PORTABLE FORCE PUMPS.

PORTABLE WROUGHT-IRON PUMPS.

PRICE LISTS, ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, and FULL PARTICULARS of anything relating to work of classes noted above, may be had on application.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

FOR SALE,—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 7 ton BOILERS, in good condition.

FOR SALE, a POWERFUL CORNISH CRUSHER, made on the newest principle, with raft wheel and back gear, weighing (with wrought, cast, and brays) altogether 9 tons, all in first-rate condition. May be seen at Crowndale Mine, about one mile from the Tavistock Railway station, and alongside the Tavistock Canal, three miles from shipping port.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS, Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock,

---

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND
WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),
SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Successors to Messrs. JOSEPH WRIGHT and SONS.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, and RAILWAY IRONWORK of every description.
RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS built for CASH, or upon DEFERRED PAYMENTS EXTENDING over a period of from THREE to TEN YEARS.
A large number of COAL, IRONSTONE, BALLAST, and other WAGONS to be LET ON HIRE.
MANUFACTORY AND CHIEF OFFICES—SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES—No. 8, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY
(LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED USES, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason
to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,
CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1770.
Manufacturers of every description of
IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM-PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN COTTON WASTE, &c
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

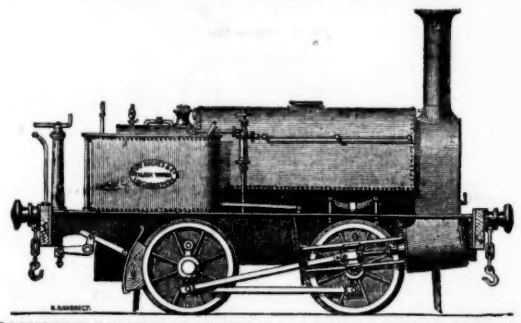
International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the
PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.

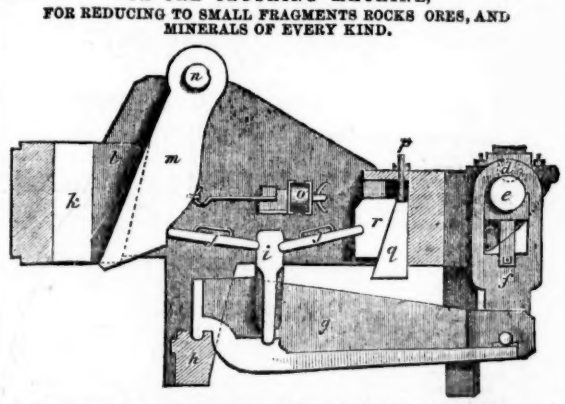
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURER EVERY DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description. LONDON OFFICES, 34, CANNON STREET WEST.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or $75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		483 15 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1865
10000	British Slate Company [L.]	7 0 0	—		9 per cent.		Aug. 1865
1000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15]	12 0 0	—		7 5 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0	—		3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	—	30 32½	12 15 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	21	18 19	85 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
2000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		18 18 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		337 10 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1865
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		159 10 0	7 10 0	June, 1865
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	595	580 590	999 0 0	9 0 0	Nov. 1865
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		807 10 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1865
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3 15 0	5⅜	5 5¼	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	8⅝	7⅛ 8	14 3 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1866
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		107 10 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1865
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	2	1¾ 1⅞	0 9 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 9 0	14	12 13	2 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1865
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		67 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	6	5¼ 6	3 0 6	0 7 0	Nov. 1865
15000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	21	20¼ 21¼	3 15 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1865
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	33¼	31 33	8 17 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1865
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	39	38 40	34 5 0	1 15 0	Oct. 1865
6000	Hingston Down (copper), [S.E.]	5 10 6	5¾	5¼ 5¾	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1866
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		459 0 0	2 0 0	Oct. 1865
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	4¼	4 4¼	3 5 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1866
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1865
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 8	—		187 13 0	5 15 0	Nov. 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		19 18 11	0 16 1	July, 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—		0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		152 0 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1865
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	39	37 39	79 7 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1865
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		503 10 0	7 0 0	Nov. 1865
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	20	17¼ 20	17 1 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	82½	79 81	8 2 6	1 7 6	Nov. 1865
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	185	180 185	445 0 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	95	85 90	615 10 0	3 0 0	Dec. 1865
1024	Wh. Exmouth (lead), Chrisow	—	—		—	0 2 6	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		299 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	4⅛	3¾ 4¼	2 15 0	0 3 6	Nov. 1865
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—	20		—	0 10 0	Oct. 1865
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	220	220 225	216 15 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1865
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	19	17 17⅛	53 5 6	0 12 6	Dec. 1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—		15 11 0	0 8 0	Nov. 1865

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		11 3 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1864
2000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	1⅛	1 1⅛	13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1864
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1864
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—		280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	—		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1852
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 18 9	8¾	7⅛ 8⅛	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1857
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	2		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	9 17 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	1 1⅛	0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	21	18 20	126 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	390 410	369 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 11 6	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L.]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
40000	Mwyndy (ironore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	3⅜	3¼ 3⅜	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 6 0	1		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
512	South Toigus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0	5	3 5	74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
498	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	23	21 22	370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—	⅛ ⅝	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 15 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 10 0	3⅛		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1860
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	9	7 8	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 0 6	8½	7 8	10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17 6	6⅛	3¾ 4	76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1868
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	—		6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
8000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]	0 5 6	—		—	0 0 6	Jan. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—		325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	12¾	12 12¼	2 2 6	0 17 6	June, 1865
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	24	20 22	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—		1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3¾	3¼ 3¼	0 14 4	0 3 0	Dec. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	23	21 23	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
10000	Gonness (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]		—		7½ per cent. per annum.		
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—		11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
9275	New Wildberg (lead)	2 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	3¾ 4¼	10 per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		2 19 8	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¾	1 1¼	0 13 6	0 1 0	July, 1865
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	49	45 47	64 15 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1865
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	3¼	2¼ 3	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	3½	2⅛ 3⅛	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
50000	Victoria (London) [L.] [25000 £1 pd., 25000 7s. 6d. pd.]				5 per cent.	—	
40000	West Canada Mining Co. [L.] [S.E]	1 0 0	—		0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 14 0	1	11s. 15s.	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S.A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	¾ 1	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 15 0	—	1⅝ 1¾	Sept. 1865
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 7 0	⅛	¼ ⅛	Dec. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E]	1 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
30000	Chontales (gold and silver), Nicaragua [L. £5]	1 10 0	2⅛	2⅛ 2⅝	Oct. 1865
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
300	Copper Miners' Co. of S. Australia [L.] [150 £100 p., 150 £70 pd.]	—	—		Nov. 1864
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	2 5 0	1⅝	1 1¼	April, 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		Aug. 1865
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1¼	Mar. 1865
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	Fully paid.
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £3 pd.]	—	—		Aug. 1865
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		Sept. 1865
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	8 10 0	—		
10178	Rhenish Consolidated (lead) [6000 £5 paid, 4178 30s. paid.]	—	—		Mar. 1865
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
15000	San Pedro del Monte (silver), Mexico [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		Aug. 1865
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	Fully paid.
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Val Antigoria (gold) [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		
6000	Val Sassam (silver, copper, and lead) [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		Nov. 1865
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	15 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	2⅛		Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £4 paid]	—	—		
6000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1865
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	Fully paid.
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	⅜⅝	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 11 6	—		Feb. 1865
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1866
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	10	7 9	Fully paid.
6000	Bolingey Hill Consols (copper)	0 5 0	—		July, 1865
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 10 6	—		Mar. 1865
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0	—		May, 1865
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	15	10 15	June, 1864
30000	Caldbeck Fells (lead) [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		Sept. 1865
12000	Calstock Consols (copper)	2 10 0	—		
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	11 1 1	⅝	⅝ ¾	Nov., 1865
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 15 0	—		July, 1865
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 12 0	—		April, 1865
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	30 3 6	—		Nov., 1865
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 18 0	39s.	37s. 39s.	Oct. 1865
4000	Cardigan Consols [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		
600	Cardiganshire (lead) [L. £20]	5 0 0	—		
6000	Carngiaze Untd. (tin), St. Just	0 10 0	—		
2023	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—		Dec. 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2⅛ pd., 16800 £1⅜ pd.]		—		Mar. 1865
6400	Cashwell (lead) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
65000	Castell Carn Dochan (gold) [L. £1]	0 8 6	—		
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Mar. 1865
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	3 2 0	—		Nov. 1865
16000	Central Snailbeach (lead)	1 0 0	1⅝	1¼ 1⅝	Fully paid.
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabu.	7 7 6	10	9 9½	Nov. 1865
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 16 0	6¾	6½ 7	Nov. 1865
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £8]	2 10 0	—		July, 1865
3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 1 1	—		July, 1864
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	34 12 0	—		Nov. 1865
3000	Clowance Wood (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		Sept. 1865
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]				Feb. 1865
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	29 19 6	—		Nov. 1865
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	3 5 0	—		June, 1865
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.) Crowan	5 11 0	—		Dec. 1865
8000	Crowan & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		
1428	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 13 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 12 6	—		Sept. 1865
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	9 4 0	—		July, 1865
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.)	6 6 3	—		
1024	Devon Wheal Loses (cop.) [L.]	12 0 0	—		Dec. 1865
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	48 14 6	20	20 25	Sept. 1865
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 19 0	—		Feb. 1865
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	3 5 0	—		July, 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 6 6	—		Oct. 1865
2000	East Buller (copper)	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	3 13 0	—		Aug. 1865
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 17 0	3¼	2¾ 3	Nov. 1865
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	8 12 6	—		Nov. 1865
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 17 6	—		April, 1865
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 10 0	2¼		Nov. 1865
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1864
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 9 9	—		Oct. 1865
5000	East Tresavean	0 10 0	—		May, 1865
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Nov. 1864
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 11 0	—		Oct. 1865
256	East Toigus (copper), Redruth	96 0 0	—		Nov. 1865
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	12 17 0	—		Jan. 1865
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	3 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	E. Wh. Florence (cop.), Calling.	1 0 0	—		
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	3 2 6	—		Oct. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	10 15 6	2	2⅝ 2¾	Oct. 1865
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 1 6	1	¾ 1	Dec. 1865
15000	Ellen Untd. (cop., zinc) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1865
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 6 3	—		July, 1865
100	For. Land and Mineral Rights	145 0 0	—		
6000	Fostescue Consols	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 14 6	—		Oct. 1865
10000	Fursdon (cop.), [L.] [5000 £1 10s. paid]		—		Mar. 1865
1026	Garden, Morvah (copper)	5 7 9	—		Aug. 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	5 1 7	—		Sept. 1865
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3 0 6	1⅛	1⅜ 1⅛	Nov. 1865
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—		
5000	Glan Alun (lead), Mold [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Godolphin Hill, Breage [L. £3]	1 3 0	1⅛	1 1¼	Dec. 1865
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 13 5	—		Sept. 1865
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	5 0 0	2	1⅛ 2	Nov. 1865
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	67 0 0	—		Sept. 1865
4100	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth	6 18 0	—		May, 1865
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	3 2 0	—		Nov. 1865
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	2 5 0	—		July, 1865
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—		Dec. 1865
5000	Great Mona [L. £5]	1 10 0	—	3	Sept. 1865
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 13 0	2⅛	2⅛ 2¾	Sept. 1865
40000	Gt. Northern of Ireland [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (I. of Man) [L. £1]	0 10 0	1¼		Feb. 1865
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 8 6	—		July, 1865
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	1 5 0	—	¼ ½	Jan. 1866
6000	Gt. So. Toigus (cop.), Redruth	0 14 6	1⅜	1 1¼	
2000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
13000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3313	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	7 17 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	14 19 6	4	3½ 4	Oct. 1865
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage	24 2 0	4	3 3½	Dec. 1865
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1865
10000	Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.]	2 0 0	—		May, 1865
6400	Green Hurth (lead) [L. £1]	0 1 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	1 5 0	—		Oct. 1865
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 10 6	—		Sept. 1865
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 14 6	—	1⅜ 2	Nov. 1865
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 9 0	—		June, 1865
10000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1] Flint	0 7 6	—		
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 17 0	—		Dec. 1865
5000	Kelly Bray (cop.), Callington	5 7 6	—		June, 1865
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 10 0	11s.	9s. 10s.	Oct. 1865
4500	Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 20s. pd.]	—	—		June, 1865
3000	Leawood (copper, lead)	1 8 6	—		Aug. 1865
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	18 13 4	—		Mar. 1865
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 15 0	1⅛	1 1¼	April, 1865
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 7 0	—		May, 1865
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	5	3 5	
4975	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	3 13 0	—		Aug. 1865
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	22 10 0	—		Sept. 1865
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6000	New Clifford (cop.) [L. £4]	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1865
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 17 0	—		Sept. 1865
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	1 2 6	—		June, 1865
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 9 6	—		Nov. 1865
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	1 1 0	—		May, 1865
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	10 11 0	—		Sept. 1865
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.)	0 16 0	—		Nov. 1865
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	3 10 0	4		Oct. 1865
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
6000	New Treburget	0 14 0	—		Dec. 1865
5775	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	8 4 0	—		July 1865
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		—
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	1 1 0	—		Aug. 1865
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	48 5 0	—		Jan. 1866
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	28 10 6	—		Sept. 1865
6000	North Chiverton (lead	1 14 0	—		Oct. 1865
16000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 13 6	—	6s. 8s.	Sept. 1865
6000	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	4 2 4	—		Nov. 1865
2500	North Frances (copper)	4 2 6	—		Dec. 1864
1361	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	5 16 6	—		Dec. 1865
1600	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]				July, 1865
6000	North Jane (tin, silver lead)	2 14 6	—		Nov. 1865
6000	N. Kit Hill (tin, cop.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	3		
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	10 3 0	—		Sept. 1865
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 ⅞ pd.]		—		July, 1865
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.), Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—		May, 1864
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	2 5 8	—		April, 1865
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	41 5 0	15	13 15	Jan. 1866
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1865
2000	No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn	5 0 0	3¼		July, 1865
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 14 0	—		Aug. 1865
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	3 0 10	1⅛	1 1⅛	Nov. 1865
5000	No. Wh. Metal (tin), Breage	1 0 0	—		
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	4 4 5	—		April, 1865
12238	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—		Oct. 1863
9000	Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock	0 17 6	—		Sept. 1865
600	Pant-y-Glien (slate) [L.] [500 £15 pd., 100 £20 pd.]				Dec. 1865
6400	Par Consols (copper) [S.E.]	1 14 0	—		Nov. 1865
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth	4 14 6	—		Oct. 1865
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 17 0	—		Nov. 1865
2000	Penhale Wheal Vor (tin, cop.)	2 10 0	—		Oct. 1865
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 18 0	—		Aug. 1865
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead)	9 10 0	—		Sept. 1865
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—		Feb. 1865
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	22 10 0	—		May, 1865
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 8 0	8s.	6s. 7s.	Nov. 1865
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 16 6	—		Aug. 1865
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	1 7 6	—		Aug. 1865
6000	Roaring Water [L. £3]	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
6000	Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6]	4 0 0	—		Feb. 1865
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0 11 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn		—		No call.
2000	Rosecliff and Tolcarne [L. £10]	5 0 0	—		
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 16 6	1¼	¾ 1	Oct. 1865
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 16 11	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅜	Jan. 1865
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1863
667	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	3 0 0	—		Sept. 1865
800	Seglenias, Montgomery [L. £8]	6 5 0	—		Feb. 1865
20000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L. £1]	—	1⅛	1 1⅛	
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 17 6	1		Aug. 1864
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	1 6 6	—		June, 1865
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	1 0 0	—		June, 1865
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	20 10 8	5	4 5	Dec. 1865
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July, 1862
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—		Aug. 1863
1024	South Callington (silver-lead)	5 7 6	—	1¾ 2	Dec. 1865
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 19 0	—		May, 1865
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	8 5 6	—		Sept. 1865
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	3 9 6	2⅛	39s. 41s.	Dec. 1865
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	12 9 0	—		Oct. 1863
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	3 6 6	—	2 2⅛	Nov. 1864
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 14 6	—		April, 1865
5000	So. Exmouth (ld.), Christow	2 11 0	—		Aug. 1865
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		Mar. 1865
2000	South Gorland (copper)	6 0 0	—		
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard	9 12 6	—		Nov. 1865
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 5 0	—		Nov. 1865
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5¼]	5 0 0	—		Dec. 1865
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—		May, 1864
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—		Oct. 1863
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	24 10 10	—	10 12	Feb. 1865
6000	S. Wh. Grenville (tin & copper)	—		4s. 6s.	
4000	So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0	—		
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	66 13 0	15	12 14	Dec. 1865
3000	So. Trevenna (tin & cop.) [L. £5]	—	—		
794	Spearne Cons (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—		Mar. 1862
480	Spearne Moor (tin), St. Just	4 17 9	—		Dec. 1865
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 12 6	—		Aug. 1865
760	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	16 17 0	—		Nov. 1865
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]	2 10 0	—		June, 1865
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
7000	Stiperstones (ld.), Salop [L. £10]	3 10 0	—		Oct. 1865
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	37 5 6	10	8 9	Oct. 1865
5000	Swincombe Vale (tin) [L. £1]	0 12 6	—		May, 1865
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	1 2 0	—		April, 1865
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 14 0	—		Nov. 1865
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	¼ ½	
50000	Trelogan (lead), near Holywell	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1007	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	13 6 8	5	3 4	April, 1865
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	15 10 0	—		Nov. 1865
3105	Treseilyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—		July, 1863
4440	Trevenen and Tremenheere	7 11 0	—		June, 1865
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 17 0	—		Feb. 1865
1943	Freworlis (tin), Wendron	8 2 10	—		Aug. 1865
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.)	1 0 0	—		
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—		Sept. 1864
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 17 6	—		Aug. 1865
1024	Wendron Cons. (tin), Wendron	22 13 10	—		Sept. 1865
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—		Oct. 1863
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	5	5 6	
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60	West Burton Gill (lead)	50 0 0	—		
1024	West Caradon (cop.), [S.E.]	12 0 0	10½	9½ 10½	—
40000	West Clogan (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 13 3	—		Nov. 1865
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	2 14 1	—		Sept. 1865
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 4 6	—		June, 1865
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	15 10 0	—		Jan. 1866
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	183 0 0	—		Sept. 1865
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	11 2 6	—		June, 1865
512	West Toigus (cop.), Redruth	47 0 0	—		Nov. 1865
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	100 5 0	—		Nov. 1865
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 8 10	—		Nov. 1865
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		July, 1864
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 15 0	—		Oct. 1865
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6 3 0	—		Nov. 1865
3000	Wheal Albert (lead)	2 10 0	—		Nov. 1865
512	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	16 0 0	32½	30 32	May, 1865
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan	12 18 4	—		Aug. 1865
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 19 0	30s.	23s. 26s.	Nov. 1865
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—		July, 1863
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	9 1 6	—		Dec. 1865
894	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	14 10 0	—		Oct. 1864
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 19 0	—		July, 1865
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	9 0 6	3⅝	3⅜ 3⅝	Aug. 1865
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	9 1 0	—		Oct. 1865
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	5 0 6	⅝	½	Sept. 1865
5350	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	2 3 8	—		Aug. 1865
4096	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	3 13 9	—		Nov. 1865
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 14 0	—		Sept. 1865
1000	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	9 0 0	—		
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	6 8 8	—		Dec. 1865
723	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	21 14 10	—		Sept. 1865
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	1 2 6	—		Sept. 1865
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	4 6 1	—		Sept. 1865
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	7 16 0	—		Feb. 1865
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—		April, 1864
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	7 13 9	—		Aug. 1865
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	14 18 10	—		Dec. 1864
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	106 10 0	—		Jan. 1866
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—		June, 1864
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	15 5 0	—		Nov. 1865
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	1 8 0	—		April, 1865
1920	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	1 12 3	—		April, 1865
1200	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	6 10 0	—		Nov. 1865
5000	Wheal Truscott	1 10 0	—		
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 18 6	¾	13s. 15s.	Mar. 1865
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	4 6 0	—		May, 1866
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	10 0 0	3¾		Jan. 1866
4500	Wheal Vlow (tin)	1 5 0	—		Nov. 1864

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.
25000	Bolckow, Vaughan [L. £100]	17 10 0	23⅛	22¼ 23⅛
8315	Canada Company	32 10 0	82	78 82
20000	City Offices [L. £50]	10 0 0	7¾	6¾ 7
100000	Credit Fon. & Mob. Engl. [L. £20]	5 0 0	8¾	8⅜ 8¾
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	20 0 0	13¼	17¾ 18¼
25000	Fairbairn Engineering [L. £10]	5 0 0	6¼	5¾ 6¼
30000	Fore-street Warehou. [L. £20]	8 0 0	11⅛	11 11⅛
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	6⅜	5¾ 6
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	—	26 28
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	7⅜	7 7¼
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L £20]	5 0 0	6⅜	5⅝ 5⅞
300000	Internat. Land Cred. [L. £20]	6 0 0	6⅛	5⅛ 6⅛
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	10 0 0	9	7¾ 8
12000	London Dist. Telegraph [L. £5]	5 0 0	—	1¼ 1¾
148525	London General Omnibus [L.]	4 0 0	—	3⅜ 3⅝
5000	London & Glas. Engl. [L. £50]	15 0 0	14	9 11
40000	Millwall Ironworks [L. £50]	5 0 0	5	4¼ 4¾
100000	Overend, Gurney, & Co. [L. £50]	15 0 0	21⅝	20¼ 20¾
15000	Royal Mail Steam [L. £100]	60 0 0	—	106 109

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, FLEET STREET, E.C. where all communications are requested to be addressed.—January 13, 1866.